

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LAKES & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 7:05 a.m.	No. 5 6:15 a.m.
No. 4 8:15 p.m.	No. 6 10:05 a.m.
No. 8 arrives 8:30.	No. 7 7:37 p.m.
Local 8:45 p.m.	Local 2 15 p.m.
Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 stop at noon.	

WHEELING & LAKES RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 7:20 a.m.	No. 3 7:00 a.m.
No. 6 1:15 p.m.	No. 5 1:20 p.m.
No. 8 2:25 p.m.	No. 7 4:40 p.m.
Local 8:35 a.m.	Local 5:58 p.m.
In effect June 2nd at noon.	

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST.

No.	Daily.	2:50 a.m.
No. 8.	Daily.	2:50 a.m.
No. 10.	Daily except Sunday.	9:35 a.m.
No. 12.	Daily.	1:12 p.m.
No. 14.	Daily except Sunday.	9:55 p.m.
No. 16.	Daily.	5:50 a.m.
Local.	Daily except Sunday.	12:10 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No.	Daily.	3:50 a.m.
No. 1.	Daily.	3:50 a.m.
No. 3.	Daily.	11:08 a.m.
No. 5.	Daily.	5:48 p.m.
No. 7.	Daily except Sunday arrive.	8:50 p.m.
Local.	Daily.	5:20 a.m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

North.	South.
No. 10 Express.	10:10 p.m.
No. 2 Express.	10:35 a.m.
No. 27 Express.	4:20 a.m.
No. 8 Express.	3:47 p.m.
No. 3 Express.	3:08 p.m.
No. 38 Express.	10:32 p.m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINHOLD, Attorney at Law, Office O. over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. C. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZ, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

D. B. W. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 35 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thrashing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn and Sons, proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1882. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewels, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

An Ordinance

Establishing a grade on Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east from the west line of Prospect street in Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, that the grade of Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east of the west line of Prospect street, and the same is hereby established as follows, viz:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the west line of High street with the middle line of Chestnut street, 169-170 feet above datum plane of city level, thence running westerly, north to the middle of Chestnut street 320 feet to a point at an elevation of 170-9-10 feet above said level, thence westerly in a convex parabola 347 feet at an elevation of 155-9-11 feet above said level.

SEC. 2.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed November 18th, A. D. 1890.

H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.

CHAS. E. JARVIS, President of City Council of Massillon, O.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of H. G. M. J. in Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 24 day of October, 1889.

JOHN MERRIMAN, Administrator.

Duff College.

The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For circulars address,

P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

A farm for sale containing 160 acres, three running springs at the house, good buildings, good timber, good orchard, and situated between Mt. Eaton and Winesburg, Holmes county, O. The reason for selling is the heirs want to divide up. Inquire of Job Brokens.

DR SELLERS' NEVER FAILS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

COUGH SYRUP.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

LYNN FIRE SWEEP.

The Beautiful "City of Shoes" Laid in Ashes.

LOSS, MANY MILLIONS

Citizens Gaze at the Doomed Buildings With Blanched Faces.

A SQUARE MILE BURNED,

Including the Important Shoe Manufacturing and Business Blocks.

THE OCEAN STOPS THE FIRE

Aid Sent From Boston, Salem, Marblehead and Other Places—Four Daily Papers and Three Banks Destroyed—Hundreds of Families Homeless—Churches and School Houses Converted Into Temporary Homes—Many Narrow Escapes, but No Lives Reported Lost.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

On Exchange street: M. H. Abbott's wooden block, the large Doak brick block, the wooden block on the corner of Spring street, the brick block occupied by L. S. Johnson & Co., the First National bank and ten or twelve small shoe factories, the entire street being entirely wiped out.

On Broad street: Sawyer & Chase's carriage factory, W. N. Breed & Co.'s five-story brick block, W. K. and A. H. Jones' five-story brick block and eight or ten smaller wooden buildings.

On Beach street: S. N. Breeds & Co.'s lumber wharf and planing mill; B. Potter's & Sons planing mill; Joseph Breeds' Sons' lumber wharf; five or six carpenter shops and several dwelling houses.

Seeking Shelter in Churches.

The Central Congregational church burned to the ground between 6 and 7 o'clock. The handsome First National bank block cost \$65,000 to build. It was well insured. Located on the two top stories was the Oxford club. They had the handsomest club rooms in Essex county and their loss is about \$5,000; well insured. The First Methodist and Universalist churches and several school houses have been thrown open to accommodate burned-out families.

Mayor Newhall has called a special meeting of the aldermen to take action and choose relief committees.

S. N. Breed & Co., the largest lumber dealers in Essex county, lose everything, including their handsome brick structure at Beach and Broad streets. They estimate their loss at \$200,000, with about \$125,000 insurance. They opened for business this morning at the office of the T. A. Newhall Coal company.

Mt. Vernon street was wiped out entirely. On this street were located the large brick factories occupied by Francis W. Breed, Healy Bros., and William Porter & Son. Goodwin's last factory on this street was also burned.

Dynamite and Powder Used.

Dynamite and powder were used at frequent intervals to blow up wooden buildings, but with little effect. The fire virtually burned itself out, and at 7:30 was considered under control. Both companies of the Massachusetts militia, located in Lynn, were called out and put on patrol duty.

Several of the shoe manufacturers burned out have country factories, and will transfer their business there for the present. The Currier block, on Lemon street, was a five-story brick structure, and has been occupied on the lower floor only, by W. M. Currier & Co., as a clothing store for two weeks. It was without question one of the handsomest clothing stores in the country, occupying the whole lower floor, the inside finishing being of quartered oak. The upper portion of the building had not been occupied, but was designed for business offices.

B. F. Spinnery's brick block in Union street, was erected in 1880, and it will cost \$35,000 to replace it; about two-thirds insured. Farrance & Spinnery and A. F. Legro & Co., shoe manufacturers, were located in this block.

J. H. Smith's wooden block on Union street, cost \$16,000, and additions to it cost \$2,000; insured for \$9,500.

Narrow Escape from Death.

A narrow escape from death was that of Ernest Williamson, who, in the early stages of the fire, volunteered to take a line of hose up a ladder in front of Daggr's building on Willow street to play from the top upon the west wall of the Mower brick block. He was followed by several other venturesome men, some of whom were firemen, but almost as soon as they reached the roof the intense heat compelled them to beat a hasty retreat and the hose fell to the sidewalk. Williamson was the last man to descend and he was nearly suffocated before he could get a footing on the ladder owing to its not being "dogged." He finally climbed down in an exhausted condition to the intense relief of hundreds, who expected to see him perish. A few minutes later the upper west wall of the Mower block fell through the Daggr building with a terrific crash. The left side of Williamson's face was blistered before he started downward in the descent for life.

A House Was Blown Up

by powder at the corner of Broad and Exchange streets at 3:15, shattering window glass in all directions, but effectually checking the progress of the flames in that direction. William T. Ash, slipper manufacturer in S. M. Breed's block, is insured for \$40,000, which will pretty nearly cover his loss. He says the streets were covered with a network of fallen wires, which impeded the progress of the firemen somewhat.

Buildings Demolished.

The central station of the Boston and Maine railroad was burned flat and the flames leaped across Mt. Vernon street. At this juncture lawyer William H. Miles, Francis W. Breeds and others asked Mayor Newhall to have some of the brick blocks in Mt. Vernon street and the Central church blown up with dynamite to stop the flames. The mayor thought such a course would imperil lives and be a hindrance to the firemen who were directing streams of water at that point. Several small buildings, however, were blown down on Exchange street, but the effect was very slight, so fierce was the current of the flames.

A. B. Martin & Co.'s big brick block on Market street was draped from top to bottom with carpeting and kept wet down. The Daily Item proprietors estimate their loss at \$50,000 on building, machinery, etc., and they are insured for \$10,000. They will rebuild at once.

From the corner of Spring street, on the southerly side of Exchange street to Broad street, was a row of wooden buildings varying from two to four stories in height, in which the shoe business was first conducted when the manufacturing center began to be established in the vicinity of Central square, starting from the corner of Spring street, the first building was occupied by Willis W. George, sole leather dealer. Then followed in order the shoe factories occupied by William F. Hill & Co., Isaac M. Altwill, Downing & Wiggin, James B. Chase, Semith & Queerantz, shoe trimmings; Charles S. Vittum, Milton D. Porter and W. A. Estes & Co.

Gov. Alger Chosen a Director.

New York, Nov. 26.—Gov. R. A. Alger, of Michigan, was chosen a director of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, vice ex-Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee, deceased. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, is president of the company.

A Life Prisoner Pardoned by Governor Foraker.

A Ghost Making Things Lively Near Lima—The Celebrated Canton Breach of Promise Case Settled—A Fireman Burned at Findlay—Trampled by a

A \$3,500 Verdict for Breach of Promise.

CANTON, Nov. 28.—The \$10,000 breach of promise suit of Maud Sanders against Dr. Daniel Gardner, of Massillon, was ended at Carrollton, by the jury returning a verdict of \$3,500 for the plaintiff. The suit was filed two years ago and was several weeks on hearing, and was filled with lots of spicy testimony.

Carried Off His Own Son.

YOUNGSTOWN, Nov. 28.—James O'Mara yesterday drove to a school house and kidnapped his own son, aged 6 years, who had been raised by Mrs. Rigney, the mother of O'Mara's wife, who died when the child was born. A thorough search made for the father and son has failed to find them.

Fireman Badly Burned.

LIMA, Nov. 28.—Frank Shane, fireman at the county infirmary, was horribly burned Wednesday morning. He went into the basement to light a fire under the boilers, where oil is used as fuel. Gas had generated in the furnace, which exploded and communicated to a barrel of oil, enveloping Shane in a sheet of flame. He was badly burned about the face and hands, but will likely recover. The explosion set fire to the building, which was put out with small loss.

Trampled by a Cow.

STONEY, O., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Frank Okenfels, of East Sydney, received terrible injuries from her cow. The woman entered the stable for the purpose of milking, which she always attended to. The cow, never before fractious, at once charged upon Mrs. Okenfels and knocked her down, and then began trampling her. The woman was terribly injured, the serious wounds being in the thigh and forehead. Her cries brought her son to her rescue, and he succeeded in driving the cow away. Her injuries are very painful, but at present are not considered dangerous.

Foraker for the Supreme Bench.

TOLEDO, Nov. 28.—A letter has been prepared in this city by several prominent members of the Toledo bar and sent to Governor Foraker, asking if he would consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the supreme bench to succeed the late Justice Stanley Matthews. One of the promoters states that if the governor will give his sanction to the move his friends over the state will go in with a will to secure him the place. The gentleman takes it for granted that there will be no difficulty with President Harrison, as he concludes: "If he accepts, it will, I think, cause universal rejoicing among Ohio lawyers, and without party prejudice all will join in asking the governor to take the seat as associate justice of the United States." Nothing further will be done until Governor Foraker replies.

Labor Factions at War.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 28.—An important conference was held here last night between Master Workmen Rea and Watchorn, of District Assembly 135, and the president and secretary of the National Progressive union. Secretary McBride, of the latter organization, was asked for information to-day, but had nothing to say. It is learned from another and reliable source that the conference was for the purpose of coming to some understanding between the rival organization and preventing future clashing of interests. The Progressive Union men refused to enter into a combination and issued a joint circular to the miners, looking to a conciliation between the two organizations and informed Messrs. Rea and Watchorn, that, if they had any propositions of that kind to make, it would have to be done at the Indianapolis meeting, December 18.

WILL ENJOY HIS THANKSGIVING.

Governor Foraker Pardons William Carroll, a Life Prisoner.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—Governor Foraker last night granted a pardon to William Carroll, who was serving a life sentence in the Ohio penitentiary. Carroll was convicted twenty-two years ago of the murder of Adam Rose, watchman of the Brown county court house. The crime was committed in an attempt to rob the treasury vaults of that county.

The history of Carroll is one of the most dramatic and intensely interesting chapters in the criminal annals of this country. He escaped the detectives after arrest, went west, married a daughter of Maj. Armstrong, of the United States army, and became a resident of Illinois. In that state he was captured, after he had served in the war of the rebellion. Since his incarceration in the Ohio penitentiary he murdered a fellow prisoner in a burst of passion. There has always been much doubt as to the identity of the noted prisoner, as he was convicted entirely on circumstantial evidence, and this, together with his usual good behavior in prison, caused his pardon.

The governor also pardoned Anthony Boccio, an ex-policeman of Cincinnati, who was serving a life sentence for shooting to death a saloonist named Adam Dollar.

A STARTLED COMMUNITY.

A Suicide's Ghost Claimed to be Walking Around Quite Promiscuously.

FINDLAY, O., Nov. 28.—On the 4th of this month Martin Weidenre, a farmer living near the little town of Nevada, south of this city, committed suicide and was buried in the village cemetery on a lot adjacent to the last resting place of a number of those who in life had been leading citizens. This caused a great deal of bad feeling, and the friends of the suicide were about to disinter his remains and bury them elsewhere, when something occurred that has set the whole community to talking and caused an uncomfortable feeling.

This was the alleged appearance of the ghost of Weidenre to one of the men who objected to the remains being buried in the lot in the cemetery they now occupy.

This man, Robert Brehmer by name, heard a knock at his door last Saturday night, and on opening it was confronted with the apparition of the suicide, Weidenre. The terrified Brehmer

asked what was wanted, but the ghost would not answer, but beckoned him to come outside. This, of course, Brehmer refused to do, but instead locked himself in his room and sat down by the fire, to ponder over his strange visitor and what the visit portended.

He had scarcely seated himself until he again heard a rap upon his door, and on answering it a most uncanny sight met his vision. The roadway in front of his house was lighted up with a strange, unnatural illumination, and a funeral procession exactly like the one attending his late neighbor was passing. Only it was going away from the cemetery and not toward it. This is Brehmer's story, and his neighbors believe it.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Reed May be Defeated, as He Will be Needed on the Floor of the House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The fight is real, the fight is earnest among the contestants for the speakership. Reed's friends have fancied all along that the contest was Pickwickian, believing that Mr. Reed had earned the speakership. They did not see how the Republican members of the house could refuse to give it to him. But now the other view is being impressed upon them. Reed will be much more useful on the floor than in the speaker's chair. The house being close, the Republicans will need a strong leader on the floor, and Mr. Reed is that leader beyond comparison. To put him in the chair would be detrimental to the party's interest and would be bad organization. These reasons are expected to prevail and to keep Mr. Reed on the floor. He will get about 65 votes on the first ballot, while McKinley will have about a dozen less, and Cannon about 35 altogether. After the first ballot any of the others may gain votes, but it is believed that like Sherman at Chicago, Reed will never rise above the strength he shows at the outset.

RESOLUTION ASKING CONGRESS TO MAKE SILVER PASS CURRENT

On a Par With Gold to Build a Railroad From the United States to and Through the States of South America.

Mr. Bland Introduces a Topic for Discussion—Memorial to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The national silver convention was called to order by Chairman Warner. Delegate Morse, of Colorado, offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on resolutions, providing that congress be requested to establish a unit for the coinage of silver with the South American states that shall make silver coin pass current on a par with gold in all the Americas and to open negotiations with the congress of all the Americas now in session in Washington for the building of a railroad from the United States to and through the states of South America.

Other resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Vice President John Thompson, of the Chase National bank of New York, read a paper in which he argued that the movement for a more liberal use of silver in our currency should be gradual; first secure the coinage of the maximum of \$4,000,000 per month, the good results produced paving the way for the adoption of free coinage by acclamation.

"What Would be the Effect of the Free Coinage of Silver by the Government of the United States?" was the topic for discussion which Mr. Bland spoke to. He declared that free coinage would settle the silver question and very greatly relieve the debtor. The next topic, "Would This Country Become the Dumping Ground for the Surplus Silver of the World if There be Any Surplus?" was the subject of a paper by Mr. Thomas Jordan, of New York, after which a recess was taken.

After a speech by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the afternoon was taken up in the reading of the report of the committee on resolutions and its discussion. The report recommends a memorial to congress demanding the passage of laws fixing the coinage value of gold at 25.8 grains and silver at 412-1-2 grains, standard fineness; the purchase of \$4,000,000 silver bullion each month and the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on free and equal privileges under the coinage laws. After considerable discussion the report was referred back to the committee for further elaboration, and the convention adjourned.

WANTED IN ST. LOUIS.

John Wallace Jones Arrested in Toronto for Embezzling \$2,000.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 28.—John Wallace Jones, of St. Louis, charged with embezzling about \$2,000 from the Missouri Pacific Railroad company on the 2d inst., was arrested here yesterday. He occupied the position of assistant passenger agent and was allowed access to the local receipts. A strange feature of the case was the disappearance of Jones' mother also, who is believed to have accompanied her son in his sudden flight. She has since returned to St. Louis. Jones is a nephew of Judge Charles

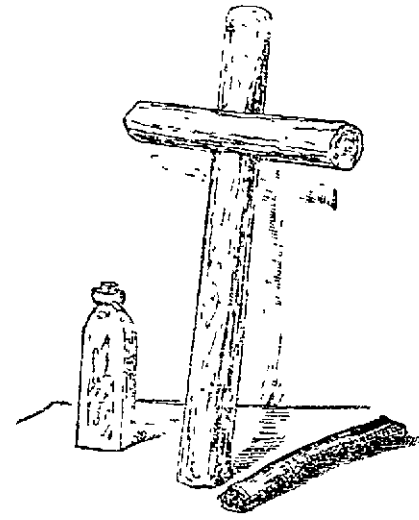
RELICS OF COLUMBUS.

THEY ARE SCARCE, BUT WASHINGTON HAS A FEW.

The Ideal Bust of the Discoverer—A Bolt from His Prison—The Ring to Which He Was Chained—The Bronze Doors of the Capitol.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In the great rotunda of the Capitol is a plaster medallion portrait of a man who will be much talked about during the next three years. It is an imaginary portrait, for the subject has been dead nearly four centuries, and no authentic picture of him is in existence. For the first time,



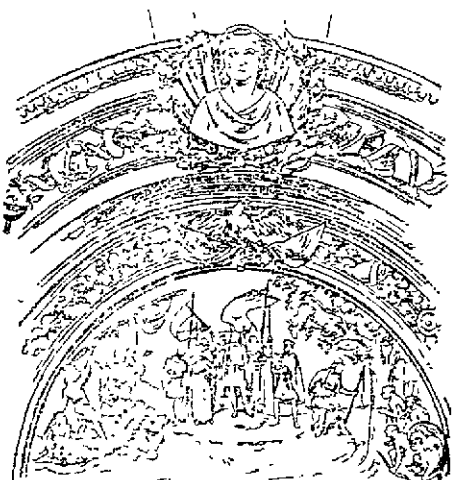
COLUMBUS' RELICS.

the name of Christopher Columbus is to be intimately associated with a great public event in the chief nation of the world which he discovered. The Columbus fair of 1892 will make the voyager's name a household word. His struggles and triumphs will be recited in the ears of millions of human beings. The nations of the Old World will gather with those of the new to do him honor.

All the public memorials of Columbus which this country has erected are clustered about the rotunda of the capital. It is a matter of proper pride with Americans that, though Columbus spoke not the English tongue, and though he never set foot on the soil of the present territory of the United States, this country has not been slow to honor his name and his deeds in monuments of bronze and marble.

This plaster head is one of the saddest things I have seen in the Capitol. Sad because it is a bogus Columbus. Pity that the head of the real Columbus—of the Columbus who lived in a land of painting and sculpture—should have been lost in the mists of the past. Sad because it reminds one of the great man journeying back to the Old World, from the New World which he had discovered, in chains. Sad because it brings to mind the death of Columbus in ignorance of the magnitude of his discovery, in ignorance of the fact that he had brought a new world under the domain of civilization.

There is much that is pathetic in the career of Columbus, and one of the saddest incidents of his life we find a peculiar souvenir in the National museum. It is well known that this institution contains personal relics of nearly all the great men whose names appear in the history of North America, and yet one is surprised to find something that was associated with the person of the very first European whose feet touched these shores. At first thought one is impressed in much the same manner as he is



TRANSOM PANEL OF THE GREAT BRONZE DOOR.

ones he would be on coming upon a personal relic of Adam or Moses. Yet here is a little bolt of rusty iron which held the chain which bound Columbus a prisoner in San Domingo. There is something startling in the thought of laying hand upon a physical object which has felt the touch of the flesh of Columbus, but there is little cause to doubt the authenticity of the relic. The bolt was obtained by Robert Moore, purser in the navy in 1844, and he guaranteed its genuineness. Corroborative evidence is found in the little bottle lying close by. It contains small fragments of wood, and is marked:

"Wood from the mortised beam in the wall of the dungeon called the dungeon of the prophets, in the city of San Domingo. To this beam was attached the ring from which hung the chain that held Admiral Christopher Columbus during his imprisonment by order of Francisco de Bobadilla in 1500."

Not far away stands a cross which appeals strongly to the imagination of the average American. It is a simple piece of wood which flashes history before him like a flash of fire, which carries the mind just back to the most dramatic moment of the career of a continent. Think of holding in one's hand the staff which Columbus held, and which flouted the flag of Spain when the discoverer first planted his foot on western soil and took possession in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella! Yet that is what this cross purports to be made of. Unfortunately, there are some doubts of its genuineness, and the museum authorities not wishing to display a parallel to the skin of the serpent which tempted Mother Eve, which may be seen in a Chicago museum, nor to the historic pair of Shakespeare skulls—"one of Shakespeare the boy, and the other of Shakespeare the man"—said to be on exhibition at Stratford-on-Avon, have ordered the cross sent into retirement till further light may be had upon its pedigree.

ment till further light may be had upon its pedigree.

Should the Columbus quadri-centennial exposition be held in the capital city, visitors will here find the career of the discoverer epitomized in a most curious, most admirable and most enduring form. It is a bronze door—the great bronze door which hangs at the eastern entrance to the rotunda—the door through which a score of presidents have passed on their way to take the oath of office. This door is justly considered one of the attractions of the Capitol. Visitors long linger over it, interested by the novel effect of the pictures made of lines raised from a flat surface, pleased with the graphic portrayal of the life of Columbus, to be comprehended at a glance, and sometimes a little startled on seeing a mere child take one of the ponderous doors in each hand and swing them to and fro. The weight of the two doors is 20,000 pounds. With their casing, also of bronze, and superbly carved, they measure nine feet by nineteen. They were modeled in Rome, in 1858, by an American, Randolph Rogers, and were cast in bronze at Munich in 1860. The cost to the government was \$28,000.

It is a work of art, which must be not only seen but studied to be appreciated. There are nine panels, four in each leaf of the door and one in the transom, representing in alto relievo the leading events in the career of Columbus. First, the enthusiast is examined before the council of Salamanca respecting his theory of the globe, which is rejected. Next comes his departure for the Spanish court from the convent near Palos, and in succession his audience at the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, his departure on his first voyage, landing on the island of San Salvador and taking possession in the name of his sovereign, an encounter with the natives, triumphal entry into Barcelona on his return to Spain, Columbus in chains, and finally, Columbus on his deathbed. Embellishing the borders are sixteen statuettes of patrons and contemporaries of the admiral. Among these are Pope Alexander VI, Ferdinand, Isabella, the archbishop of Toledo, an early patron of Columbus; Charles VIII of France, a friend to all maritime enterprises; Lady Bobadilla, a friend of the admiral's (likewise of Mrs. Rogers, wife of the sculptor); Pinzon, commander of the Pinta, second vessel in the first fleet to cross the ocean; Columbus' brother, Bartholomew; Bal-

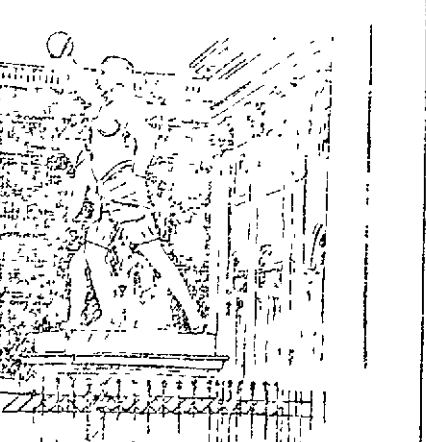


THE PICTURE IN THE ROTUNDA. boza, discoverer of the Pacific ocean; Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico; Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, and Amerigo Vesputi, the voyager from whom our continent derives its name.

Just outside the bronze door, on the eastern portico of the Capitol, is the only statue of Columbus in the United States. It is a semi-circular group, representing the discovery of America. Columbus holds aloft a small globe, on the top of which is inscribed America. At his side crouches an astonished and awestricken Indian maiden looking up into the face of the admiral. It is said the armor which the figure of Columbus wears is true to a rivet, having been copied from a suit in the palace of the discoverer's descendants at Genoa.

But these are by no means all the Columbus memorials of which the rotunda boasts. Conspicuous among the eight huge paintings forming the walls is the "Landing of Columbus at San Salvador," Oct. 12, 1492. John Vanderlyn, of New York, was the artist, and the government paid him \$10,000 for his work. In the foreground is Columbus, planting in the sand the royal standard, of which fragments are said to be in the National Museum. Behind him are his officers, the two Pinzons, Escobedo, the notary; Sanchez, the government inspector; a mutineer, now in suppliant attitude; a cabin boy kneeling, a friar bearing a crucifix, a sailor kneeling in veneration for the admiral, and on the shore other sailors giving expression to their joy on reaching land, or contending for glittering particles in the sand. From behind trees and bushes the natives are looking out with awe-stricken faces.

The chains which bound Columbus, the armor worn by him, the signatures which he made, still exist. How unfortunate it is that he has not his face has survived may be judged from a look at these figures in bronze, plaster, marble and canvas. The Columbus who lands



THE ONLY COLUMBUS STATUE

on our shores in bronze has a beardless face, while the Columbus of the painting is bearded like a patriarch. The Columbus of the statue on the east portico bears small resemblance to the Columbus of the medallion within the rotunda.

WALTER WELLMAN.

They Catch Right On.

It doesn't take an American long to catch on to any sort of situation. A Detroit goes to Germany, remains two weeks, and returns to report that there will be no war in Europe for the next five years. It would have taken any other sort of a man a month to make up his mind on a matter like that.—Detroit Free Press.

LUCKY BOSTON AUTHORS.

HOW "LOOKING BACKWARD" AND "THOU SHALT NOT" ARE SELLING.

Who the Writer of the Latter Book Really Is—His Answer to the Question "Does Novel Writing Pay?" with Advice to Aspirants to Literary Fame.

(Special Correspondence.)

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Seated at a table in a restaurant the other evening, the writer saw the man who wrote one of the two great literary successes of the year in American fiction.

"Well, how is 'Thou Shalt Not' selling?" I asked.

"First rate," was the answer; "the American News company tells me that my book and 'Looking Backward' are the only books that are selling to amount to anything."

The speaker was the man who, under the assumed name of "Albert Ross," wrote that much discussed book, "Thou Shalt Not," and a companion novel, "His Private Character." In that assumed name there is an intentional pun on the name of the series in which both novels were published, the Albatross series.

At first the novel "Thou Shalt Not" was put forth to the reading public anonymously. It was not long, however, before there came a demand to know the name of the author. With the success of the book assured, it was deemed advisable to still keep his personality a secret while seemingly satisfying the demand for the author's name. His real personality is now for the first time made known in print in this article. He is Linn Boyd Porter. He is a man of about 34, of medium height and stout, with a frank and cheery manner. His pleasant blue eyes light up with a smile when he meets you, and the changing expressions of his face, which are unconcealed save by a short mustache, show most unmistakably his pleasure in meeting old or new friends. He has served an apprenticeship of many long years in newspaper work. For years he was editor of The Cambridge Chronicle, and latterly he has been one of the night desk editors on The Boston Herald, from which he resigned when his book became a success.

During our talk, he became rather more communicative on personal matters than is his wont, and for the first time openly acknowledged that he was the author of "Thou Shalt Not." He also gave several incidents relating to the early history of that book which have never been told. Aspirants for literary fame and resulting fortune will be interested in this story of a phenomenally successful novel. It is now nearing its one hundredth thousand, and its sale is made more remarkable from its being the first work of an unknown writer. I tell the story just as he told it.

"I wrote the story," he said, "nearly three years before it was published. In order to secure perfectly legible manuscript I dictated it to a typewriter, after which I laid it carefully away in a bureau drawer. I often took it out and read it over, and I never doubted that it would be a success if it once got on the market; but I could not muster sufficient courage to offer it to any publisher. At last, when going on a pleasure trip to New York, I took the manuscript with me, determining to make one desperate effort to overcome my timidity. The next morning I walked to Twenty-third street, and with many misgivings ascended the elevator to the office of G. W. Dillingham. I never felt more relieved in my life than when a gentlemanly clerk informed me that the publisher was not in.

"Here is some manuscript that I would like to have him read," I said, laying down my little package. The clerk took it, informing me that it would probably be returned at my expense, which I did not doubt in the least. If such had been the story's fate, it would, very likely, have been relegated to the bureau drawer for another three years, but within a fortnight I received a letter from Mr. Dillingham, accepting the novel and proposing a royalty, which was as generous, I believe, as is paid by any American house to its authors."

It is not likely that any anonymous novel has ever had such a rapid rise to a great circulation in this country, for the first editions appeared, as stated above, without any signature whatever, and with no special advertising or other means of attracting attention. When the second novel was issued last August there were advance orders for 20,000 copies. More than 30,000 more have been sold since that time, and the demand for both "Thou Shalt Not" and "His Private Character" is so great that at the present time the printing of 400,000 copies a week. They are sold from Bangor to San Francisco and from Galveston to Montreal, and the demand bids fair to continue.

While thus talking over his success, Mr. "Ross," as he still prefers to be called, let out the fact that he is engaged on and has nearly finished a story which will bear the peculiar title "Speaking of Ellen." It treats of the labor question, and in it is interwoven a love story of the kind which has made his pen famous. Ellen is the chief of the spinners and weavers of Riverfield, and the "ghost of intellect" between her and Philip Westland, agent of the corporation, in which, of course, the girl comes out victorious, makes a story which, as rapidly outlined by Mr. "Ross" in his impetuous conversation, must be of absorbing interest.

The writer asked him the question now so frequently raised:

"Does it pay to write novels?"

In reply, he said that his income, the first year of his attempt in that direction, exceeded the salary of a United States cabinet officer and equaled the combined amounts paid by the state of Massachusetts to its governor and council. In other words, it amounts to about \$9,000 a year for the first year. He will put his money to good uses, too. He is receiving proposals from prominent publishers almost daily, while requests for his au-

tograph are sent from all over the country. The best of the whole matter, too, is that his head is not at all turned by his sudden elevation from comparative poverty as a newspaper man to affluence.

More widely known than he, because his personality has been less concealed, is the author of the other and greatest success of the year, Edward Bellamy, whose novel "Looking Backward" is now in the one hundred and seventy-fifth thousand. It will have reached and passed the two hundred thousand limit before the end of the year. It is now selling at the rate of 1,500 copies a day, or 9,000 copies a week. The author's royalties on these are at the usual rate of 10 per cent. on the retail price. This is five cents a copy on the paper edition, which, on the sales of 9,000 copies a week, amounts to the snug income of at least \$450. This extraordinary sale, unprecedented since Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to which, by the way, this book has been compared, has only been in full swing since the first of July.

Although having known him for over a year and meeting him many times, I could not help being struck when at a dinner, a short time ago, at which he, W. D. Howells and several other authors and newspaper men were present, by the difference between him and Porter. They are two of the most successful authors of the year, and yet how different in looks, in style and constructive method. In fact, they seem almost antipodal, yet the great public enjoys both. It seemed to me that the same personal difference found a parallel in the subjects of their novels and the manner in which they were treated. Porter's personal outlines have been already given. His novels are a succession of pictures, devoid of plot, and are realistic and Zolaesque to the verge of animality.

Bellamy's novels are, on the contrary, of more or less intricacy in plot, and, like himself, of a delicate, sensitive organism. Of about the medium height, Mr. Bellamy is rather slender in build. His dark, grave face is illuminated by a pair of kindly gray eyes, which have at times a shrewd, and occasionally quizzical, look about their corners. His forehead is large and finely formed. A heavy, drooping mustache covers his mouth. He talks in a warm, sympathetic voice, which immediately commands attention. In manner he is quiet, and liable to be introspective. His whole appearance, when in repose, stamps him as the man of imagination. Any one who has read his shorter stories of recent date, "To Whom This May Come" and "A Positive Romance," or his earlier works, "Miss Ladington's Sister" and "Dr. Heidenhof's Process," must admit that in him is present a delicate, playful and exuberant imagination such as is possessed by no modern author since Hawthorne. His "Looking Backward," considered simply as a work of the imagination, commands the respect even of the enemies of its theories.

He has often told the writer that he had never read any book on social questions before he wrote "Looking Backward," and believed that he never would have written it if he had read them, for his mind would have then been confused.

Although comparatively wealthy now, he is not happy, as he is a long and patient sufferer from that old-fashioned New England disease, dyspepsia. On this account he will this winter take a trip to Cuba for several months. He has orders for a number of books that he cannot yet see his way to write, and is now engaged on a dramatization of "Looking Backward." This winter he hopes to write a work which shall present in didactic form the social theories contained in that book. He is now about 39 years of age, and lives with his charming family in the old homestead at Chicopee Falls, Mass. An enormous mail comes to this little postoffice for him from all over the world. Many of his literary brethren in and near Boston have expressed a great desire to meet him, and were he in good health he would be overwhelmed with courtesies from them. Invitations have also come across the sea from England from several prominent literary men and artists asking him to come over there. Already "Looking Backward" (a pirated edition, by the way) is selling there very rapidly, 15,000 copies having been disposed of at the shilling rate.

Like Porter, he has served in newspaper work, having been for eight years actively engaged on Springfield and New York papers. He, in addition, has been admitted to the bar, but has done but little practicing. Both men are of old New England stock.

Such is a hasty pen picture of the two most talked about authors of the day, and the men who, with but one or two notable exceptions, are making the most money out of fiction.

"Does novel writing pay?"

With Bellamy making \$20,000 a year and Porter \$9,000, what is your answer? (CYRUS FIELD WILLARD.)

Couldn't Part with That.

A few of us had arrived early at Sunday evening services in a church in an Ohio town, when the minister was taken with a twinging in the throat. After coughing for several minutes he asked if any of us had a trachea. A young fellow and his girl occupied close quarters in one of the seats, and his thumb and finger went down into his vest pocket at the request.

"Ah! Thom's, I shall be greatly obliged," said the good man as he advanced.

Thomas fished up a lozenge with some red letters on it, started to hand it to the minister, but changed his mind and dropped it back into his pocket.

"Well?"

"You see, sir," whispered Thomas, as he rose up, "I've only got one, and I can't part with that. It says: 'I love you' on it, and I'm going to slip it to Sarah as soon as you folks stop looking!"—New York Sun.

Crusty—Be careful, waiter, your thumb is in the soup.

Waiter—I don't mind it, sir; I'm used to it.—Epoch.



FOR washing the hair, only the very best of soap and pure water should be used. The average soap contains too much free alkali, which draws the natural oil from the hair and scalp, and leaves the former harsh and lustreless, while it roughens the latter, causing scurf or dandruff. The purity and mildness of the Ivory Soap gives it pre-eminence for cleaning the hair and scalp. It contains no free alkali, so its use insures a clean and healthy head of hair of the lustre and softness of silk.

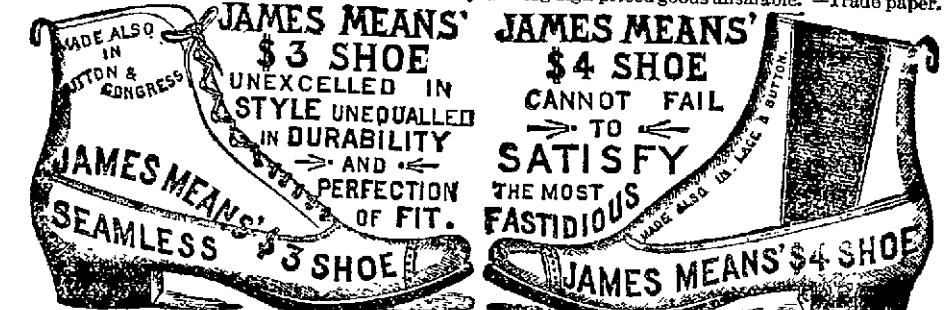
A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory," they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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JAMES MEANS & CO'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best testimonials we ever had.—James Means & Co. are the makers of the best and shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods unsalable.—Trade paper.



JAMES MEANS' BOOTS AND SHOES

Are Unexcelled in Merit.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes stamped if you insist upon having so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods \$3 shoes and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

Now your toes don't wear out his shoes!

James Means' \$2 Shoes for Boys will outwear any other boys' shoe ever made. You can have lace or button.

\$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT

A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent; 10 Cents make one Dime; 10 Dimes make one Dollar; 10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, on receipt of regular price, \$2.50. Send money by post-office registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps for the full dollar.

In order to get a perfect fit, take a piece of paper and place your foot upon it, then mark out the shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the foot all the way around. Then take the last boot which you wore, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill you out on the same county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town or we want you to buy of him, we do not want you to send us as you will not interfere with the dealer who sells our goods, but we are glad to supply you if our dealer will not. Any boot and shoe retailer of our country goods on which they make a large profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their Fall order for a full assortment of our goods.

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FOR MEN ONLY!

POSITIVE FOR LOST or FAILING MANHOOD:
General and NERVOUS WEAKNESS;
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on WEAK, NERVOUS ORIGIN. No CURE. No
by calling HOME TREATMENT. 1000.

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1888.]

PUBLISHED BY

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Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

Six Months \$5.00
Three Months \$2.50
One Month \$1.00

WEEKLY.

Six Months \$1.00
Three Months \$0.50
One Month \$0.25

The Independent's Telephone No. 123.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1889.

Boudle is again on top in Ohio.

Two cents a mile is quite enough.

New York has set about to raise a world's fair fund of \$5,000,000. It now reaches \$4,125,221.

St. John Monnot's boom for the speakership seems to have acquired but meager proportions.

In our American life we have just one social holiday, of our own creation, and that one is Thanksgiving.

The Canal Fulton Signal suggested Mr. McGregor for state librarian. Let the glory be the Signal's. Hurrah for McGregor!

THE INDEPENDENT is thankful with the rest of the world. It is a poor sick of a man who cannot find something to be thankful for.

Mrs. C. J. A. Jumper writes: "Don't marry a man to save him," and in so writing gives some of the soundest advice ever put on paper.

The pious thoughts of our fellow citizens who find cause for thankfulness in most everything from their trousers to their consciences is truly good reading.

Corporal Tanner's favorites are being summarily dismissed from the service, and their pensions are being reduced. His adherents do not appear to be noting these little facts.

No man in the political history of Ohio has been more deeply wronged than was George H. Pendleton, by Ohio Democracy. He was a statesman, not a politician, and his death is a national loss.

The state canvassing board, consisting of Gov. Foraker, Secretary of State Ryan, and Attorney General Watson, have canvassed the vote on the constitutional amendments, and declared them all lost, notwithstanding the able arguments to prove to the contrary.

R. G. Wood the responsible forger of the celebrated contract that was given to Mr. Halstead, being arrested, and in jail for want of bail, it is probable that Mr. Halstead's story of the case will be supplemented by the facts of which he is not cognizant. When the case comes to trial, we will get "the business behind the bill."

Mansfield modestly presents two candidates for senator—Judge Geddes and Judge Jenner. Unfortunately those excellent gentlemen are not possessed of millions, did not give \$25,000 to elect Campbell, did not give \$250,000 to re-elect Cleveland, did not give an Ohio committee a blank check, and never built a parallel railroad.

THE INDEPENDENT interviewed thirty Massillon Democrats as to their personal preferences for senator, and just five mentioned the name of Calvin S. Brice. Yet this man, a stranger to the rank and file, through the possession of millions, virtually stolen by a gigantic black-mailing railway-paralleling scheme, is conceded to be in the lead as a senatorial candidate. An Ohio senator who lives in New York!

The Prohibition brother went hand in hand with the saloon-keeper to the polls on November 5 to defeat the Republican party. The Ohio Saloon-keeper's Association from Columbus, promulgated a secret circular on November 1, which the Canton Repository has obtained, and in it occurs this passage: "We must defeat the Republicans this fall in every county where it is possible. They betrayed us last year; we should not give them an opportunity to do so again. We should see to it that every man on their ticket bites the dust."

It is to be seriously considered whether or not the bible in the schools is not an inferential union of state and religion to an unwise extent. It is to be noted that many of the clergy are opposed to it. The great Italian, Crispi, pronounced his view that "the faith must maintain itself by its own might."

That Mr. Wanamaker should continue to run a store in Philadelphia seems greatly to annoy the people on the wrong side of the political fence. The improvement in the service, the fast time between the Pacific coast and New York, the special working of railroad mail for large cities to catch the first morning delivery, and other similar changes do not come in for comment. The great annoyance is the Philadelphia store that proved a strong enough attraction to draw the Pan-American delegates to its doors.

Mr. Roswell P. Flower's proposition to amend the constitution so as to enable the election of postmasters and many like officers, meets with general objection. Even the New York Sun says:

"Besides, the country is not suffering in the least from any lack of good postmasters. We can see no occasion for changing a system that has worked well for more than a hundred years. Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Flower, had better devote his efforts to bringing about a change in the persons who appoint postmasters rather than in the method of selecting those officers."

THE INDEPENDENT objects to the word penny. It is necessary to say that the supply of cents is not equal to the demand, especially in the South and West, where that hitherto almost unknown coin is now being used. The Philadelphia mint is nearly two months behind its orders and is running night and day. It is expected that in six months there will be a scarcity of this coin everywhere. Scarcity means to many houses an immense loss, as well as to the people of small incomes who principally use them, and it is important that congress give the matter of increasing the appropriation for this purpose attention, and relieve the stress.

It may astonish those who have read Edward Bellamy's wonderful romance, "Looking Backward," to know that a regularly organized movement is on foot, to spread the doctrines he has so clearly expressed. The Nationalist party while not prepared to enter into active politics nor likely to for some time to come, has an actual existence. Clubs are springing up all over, notably in Boston, where The Nationalist, a magazine, has made its appearance, commanding the pens of such people as Edward Everett Hale, Laurence Gronlund, Rabbi Solomon Schindler, George D. Ayers and many others. Even in Massillon there is a coterie of implicit believers in the theory, who are likely soon to attempt the formation of a club.

Thanksgiving! It is an inheritance from our Puritan ancestors, engrained in our national system, so much a part of us, that the conservative Roman Catholic church, through Cardinal Gibbons has recognized a festival created by men who in their hatred of that church, had abolished all its ecclesiastical days and seasons.

But we of the nineteenth century will have little thought to-morrow of the traditions that have come down since 1632, when the ninety warriors of Massasoit dined with the stern old settlers of New England. In the optimism of the hour, the American of to-day cares little for the past; it is all for to-morrow.

Let us make to-morrow worthy of to-day. Let us mix good cheer with homely sentiment, and sow seeds that will give us the right, in a twelve-month hence, to be as grateful and contented a people as we are to-day.

By his pessimistic article on "The Age of Words," the Hon. Edward J. Phelps is likely to excite a good deal of angry denial. But it will be pretty hard to establish the negations. He says:

"The statistics of popular and circulating libraries show that 75 per cent. of all the books that are taken out are novels of recent production. Probably the most numerous readers of novels are to be found among women, perhaps because they have

more time and fewer other diversions than men. In the large class of them who derive their ideas of life and of the world from this source, the result is seen in the numerous and increasing business of the divorce courts, of which they and their husbands are the principal patrons. Aside from the loose and vague notions of morality that become familiar to them, unconsciously, from the books they read, they enter upon married life with ideas and expectations so false and theories so absurd that nothing but disappointment and unhappiness can follow."

CRISPI IN ITALY.

Signor Crispi is to Italy what Bismarck is to Germany. One of the oldest, he has proved also one of the ablest men of the century. His word is virtually law. At a Palermo banquet he recently said:

"They complain that we utilize our alliance for aggressive purposes. Now in Italy military expenses are but eighteen francs per head of the population, while in France they amount to thirty-three francs per head. We have really done too little for our army and navy. To-day no one attacks us because we have strong allies. Every one would attack us to-morrow were we to give up these allies."

"Formerly everything, trade, credit, and railway management—was entirely dependent upon French policy. The Italian Government was only a satellite of the Napoleonic empire. After the proclamation of the republic we emancipated ourselves from this economical and political dependence which oppressed us. There followed discontent and conflict, which will cease only when we shall have again obtained our economical independence."

"King Humbert called Rome inviolable. This word went forth from Italy as the law of the modern world. In the name of intellectual liberty we assure to the church the full and continued exercise of her religious attributes. From Rome the Pope speaks freely to his followers and cares for the interests of his universal government. We merely took care that the rights of the church should not encroach upon the rights of reason and the state. Our measures here are milder than those of any other Catholic state. We gave Catholicism the same freedom as any intellectual principle, but the faith must maintain itself by its own might."

DIVORCE.

The agitation started by the New York Herald in favor of uniform divorce laws has reached the great reviews and The Forum for December has an article on that subject from the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, ex minister to England and lecturer on laws at Yale.

Mr. Phelps has turned his attention to the subject of divorce in the United States, with an effort to discover a practical means of lessening the evil. How great that evil is may be seen at a glance from the fact that during the last twenty years more than 500,000 divorces have been granted, whereas, during the preceding twenty years, only a few more than 325,000 were granted. This rapid increase is the main fact which has directed the attention of both social and legal reformers to the subject. Mr. Phelps treats it from a practical, legal point of view, and considers the means whereby the law may be best used as a preventative.

A uniform divorce law in all the states he regards as impossible ever to obtain, and his view of the Federal Constitution is that it would be illegal for the United States to enact a law on this subject, this being a matter which falls within state jurisdiction. He addresses himself, therefore, to state laws; and, after a discussion of the main features of all these laws, reaches the conclusion that the remedy will be found in a prohibition of marriage by either divorced party so long as the other lives. He shows historically, that it is the liberty to marry again that has caused such an increase in divorce; and he concludes that it is the desire for another marriage alliance that is the main cause of most separations between husbands and wives.

Pain and dread attend the use of most catarrh remedies. Liquids and snuffs are unpleasant as well as dangerous. Ely's Cream Balm is safe, pleasant, easily applied into the nostrils, and a sure cure. It cleanses the nasal passages and heals the inflamed membrane, giving relief at once. Price 50c.

The most obstinate cases of catarrh are cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, the only agreeable remedy. It is not a liquid or snuff, is easily applied into the nostrils. For cold in the head it is magical. It gives relief at once. Price 50 cents.

A Movable Man

Would you keep Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. It is curing more cases of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup and all throat and lung troubles than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a sample bottle free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

Argument to Show that the Amendment Carried.

Mr. Editor:—A communication in a county paper of November 21 tries to demonstrate the absurdity of the position that the amendment has carried; but instead of conclusively proving that it had not been carried, it furnished just enough data and authority to prove under former precedents that it has carried, and that it is the undoubted duty of the governor to so declare, notwithstanding it will be to the advantage of the party in power. The article states that 511,878 electors voted at said election for and against said amendment, of which 257,663 voted for it and 254,215 voted against it.

Now the constitution provides the time when, and the manner how, propositions to amend the constitution shall be voted upon by the electors. Now the time fixed is the time for the election of senators and representatives; but it does not mean the majority of votes cast for senators and representatives that shall determine whether an amendment was carried; but a majority of votes cast for and against such proposition. As an evidence of the correctness of this position, we find that the constitution further provides that "when more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately."

Now it was intended that the voting on any amendment should be a separate election, and that separate ballots and separate ballot boxes were intended to be used, and not have all the amendments on one ticket with all the candidates to be voted for. That is not what was contemplated by the framers of the constitution; but they intended that each proposition should be submitted separately. Now to prove this the very framers who framed this section also submitted a proposition to amend the schedule of the constitution which said: "At the time when votes of the election shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, the additional section, in the words following, to wit: No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this state, etc., shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection in form following, to wit: A separate ballot may be given by every elector and deposited in a separate box, etc., with a statement of what shall be on the tickets." And then following it says: "If at said election a majority of all the votes given for and against said amendment shall contain the words license to sell intoxicating liquors, no, then said amendment shall be a separate section of Article XV of the constitution."

Now what was the result? The whole number of electors voting at said election for the adoption or rejection of the new constitution was 234,810, which was divided as follows: New constitution, yes, 125,564; new constitution, no, 109,246; an amendment license to sell, no, 104,255; which amendment was declared adopted by 8,982, when it did not receive within 4,183 of being half of the votes cast at the election, thus demonstrating conclusively that it does not take a majority of all the electors voting at an election to adopt an amendment, but only a majority of those voting for or against any particular proposition.

Therefore the legal question for the Supreme court to determine will not be to say whether or not votes enough were cast to carry the amendment, but whether or not the proposition was legally submitted by the legislature to the electors. If the votes that were cast for it were legal at all there were enough to adopt it. As for former amendments it is enough to say that they were also carried, but partisan influence ignored it and not the fact that they were not adopted.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Expressions of a Visiting Legislator-Elect.

An elderly, pleasant faced gentleman whose every appearance indicated the successful business man, or probably statesman, stood in front of the Independent Company's store Monday afternoon gazing around at the attractions of our main thoroughfare as if in a reflective mood. He was approached by a representative of this paper and grasped by the hand in renewal of an acquaintance of many years' standing.

"In '48," said the stranger, "I conducted a drug, blank book and stationery store in that room," pointing to Morganthaler & Heister's. "I notice a great many changes," he continued, "since that time; your splendid paved street and sidewalks, particularly the marked improvement in the appearance of your business houses, and am pleased to see so many evidences of the city's advancement."

"Who'll be the senator?" "Can't answer that, positively, but I'm for John McSweeney. He's not as well known throughout the state as he is at home, we're advocating his election because we know him to be a brainy man as well as an orator and first class lawyer, and one who would be a credit to Ohio in the highest legislative body of the nation. I'm just going up to persuade Howells to vote for him."

The gentleman was the Hon. John Zimmerman, senator-elect from the Wayne county district, whose home is at Wooster.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, S. S.

I rank J. Cheney make an oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of \$100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A DOUBLE MARRIAGE.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

In the Story of Mrs. Valentine Kefower—She Marries a Man, Thinking Her First Husband Dead, Only to be Confronted by the First Husband Living, After a Separation of Sixteen Years.

There are an Enoch Ardens in real life, but it takes the genius of a Tennyson to make them immortal. There are plots in the romance of reality, but it takes the talent of a Read to weave them into tales that are handed down from generation to generation. And the newsgatherer, to whom time is all things, has only to get the facts, and tell them as best he can. This afternoon, within half an hour of the time of going to press, information was gained of a double marriage, and its consequent complications. Some sixteen years ago in England there lived a Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Priest. They had two children, and were unfortunate, for they were poor, and lived unhappily. Still there was no thought of permanent separation. And when the wife, with her two little ones, concluded to go to her parents on the other side of the big water, it was with the understanding that he should follow in a year.

So in due time Mrs. Priest found herself in Massillon, and the year rolled on and another and another, until seven had gone, and still no husband. For a time he wrote, but as the months flew by, the letters were longer apart, and finally a note came that he was dead—killed in a limestone quarry.

The widow was not long in mourning, for she was wooed and won by a new found friend, who made her his wife, and here they have lived happy and content.

Mrs. Valentine Kefower she had now become. He continued to be as he had been, an honest, faithful carpenter, and she proved a loving, dutiful wife. Their State street home brightened by the presence of five little ones of their own, was a palace to them, until a twist of the wheel of fortune brought a strange cloud to involve them in a world of trouble which they know not how to dispel.

A year ago an Englishman took passage to America. He had just come into possession of a little patrimony, and he was on his road to America to join his wife. He roved about for some time, and not three months ago he came to Massillon. His name is Sidney Priest. He had not been killed, and he had come to claim his wife. He had heard in a disconnected way the story of her remarriage, but for some unexplained reasons had not written, and had permitted affairs to take their course, until he stood here a living evidence of his claim.

There was no scene, and there was no cruel separation. He presented himself to the second husband of his wife. She joined them. The explanations followed. The question then arose what was to be done, and it has not yet been decided. Mrs. Kefower feels that her duty is here with her family of children, by the side of the husband who has been loyal and fair, in seas and out of season; yet she cannot but see, too, that this man, Sidney Priest, has some sort of a legal right if not a prior claim.

As for Priest, he offers to take her back to England, to share with her his slender fortune. But the five children must remain behind. Right here the story rests. There has been no determination. On Saturday night the interest had a long conference, though no conclusion was reached. But the friends in Massillon think that the love of Valentine Kefower, the five little ones, and the hard-earned home on State street will overwhelm the English fortune and the husband from over the sea.

"Veni Vidi Vici." The exposition is closed until October next. We saw it; it was great, being in its infancy, but we saw enough to convince ourselves of the fact that enterprise, such as displayed there, should not be passed by without some comment. But we still wonder why it was that only one wholesale liquor house was so boldly represented. You could see its pyramid of bottles from any part of the great building. It was the prettiest display there. Max Klein has proved to the public that he wants to be seen. His "Silver Age" rye whiskey has now such a well earned reputation that he is proud of it and he wants everybody to see it. His goods are pure and reliable. You can have his "Silver Age" at \$1.50 per full quart. His Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt, or Gibson at \$1.00 per quart, or six quarts for \$5.00. Send for price list and mention this paper. His address is 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Advice to Mothers. Children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething the child is in excruciating pain, and the child is in the bowels, and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Stinging Noses

In the ears, sometimes a roaring buzzing sound are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Wife, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Do you suffer from catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

Sudden Death.

The papers are full of sudden deaths. If you have choking sensations, fluttering, pain or tenderness in chest, faint easily, take Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart, and so escape death, as did Henry Brown, druggist, of Cleveland, O. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. Large bottles 50c. and \$1. At all druggists.

A Sound Legal Opinion

E. Banbridge Mundy, Esq., county attorney of Clay county, Texas, says: "I have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was saved by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied it saved his life." D. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying "he positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters." This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all malarial disorders and for kidney, liver and stomach diseases has no equal. Price 50c. and \$1 per bottle, at Baltzly's.

M. P. — A New Principle.

A great physician has discovered the true way to act on the liver, stomach, bowels, etc., is through their nerves. Miles' Pills, the smallest and mildest. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic diarrhoea while in the service, have since been perfectly cured of it by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.

The New Discovery

You have heard your neighbors and friends talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have tried it you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time or money refunded. Trial bottles free, at Baltzly's.

An honest Swede tells his story in plain but unmistakable language for the benefit of the public. "One of my children took a severe cold and got the croup. I gave her a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in five minutes later I gave her more. By this time she had to cough up the gathering in her throat. Then she went to sleep and slept good for fifteen minutes. Then she got up and vomited; then she went back to bed and slept good for the remainder of the night. She got the croup the second night and I gave the same remedy with the same good results. I write this because I thought there might be some one in the same need and not know the true merits of this wonderful medicine." Charles A. Thompson, Des Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Scum, M. D., 181 Pearl street, New York.

Have you seen the 5-A five mile horse blankets? If not, why not? If you have a horse you need it.

PASTOR KLEIN'S
TULSA
Nervetonic
OVER-WORK.

Office of the Fifth Circuit of Illinois Catholic Order

Forfeiture, 125 and 126 N. W. corner of Chicago, Ill., 1887.

REV. B. KOENIG: Dear Sir:—I deem it a duty to you to certify to the good effect the taking of your medicine on my health. I was troubled with nervousness, nervous prostration, work. Your Nervetonic almost immediately stopped that peculiar ticor that I presume, is evidence of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, cold, sleep, head hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One spoonful of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had such since; took seven bottles of your medicine, and I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours truly,

JNO. F. SCANLAN,

A similar experience was made by Mr. John Boutwell, Corner Carroll Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of St. Mary's, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,
50 West Adams, cor. Office St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price \$1 per Bottle. Bottles for \$5.

For Sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Alliance council is a political tie. The five small children in the Cyrus Brown family have been taken to the Fairmount Home.

The earnings for the Wheeling & Lake Erie for the third week in November show an increase of \$978.

Beginning December 10 the retail stores will remain open for business evenings, until after Christmas.

William Kerstetter, of this city, fell from a train at Orrville Monday, and had several ribs broken and his back injured.

Wheeling & Lake Erie first mortgage bonds sold at 105 in New York on Saturday. Cleveland & Canton bonds brought from 94 to 96.

The rates from points as far distant from Columbus as Massillon, for the inauguration of Governor-elect Campbell, will be one cent per mile.

The marriage of William Houghton to Miss Clara Schultz will take place at Dalton Thanksgiving day. Martin Schultz, of this city, will attend.

Engineer Beesley, who was injured in the wreck at Flushing, Monday, died this morning at his home in Lorain. He was formerly a resident of this city.

Squire Gust Paul has received his commission, filed his bond signed by Andrew Paul and Peter Seil, and is ready to administer justice with an even hand.

August Turski, charged with criminal slander by Mary Klein before Justice Paul, changed his plea Tuesday afternoon to guilty, and paid fine and costs, amounting to \$13.60.

Captain and Mrs. F. W. Warthorst, Mrs. Minnie Warthorst, and children, left Wednesday for Santa Rosa, Cal. It was their intention to have gone earlier, but circumstances prevented.

The marriage of John Warth to Miss Flora Sells took place at St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday. A reception took place at the residence of the bride's mother on North street.

George Jones, a miner employed at the Cork and Bottle mine, and residing on West Main street, had his hip fractured and back injured, Monday. Dr. D. S. Gardner attributes it to falling top.

The Stark County Horticultural Society will hold the next regular meeting on December 4th, at the residence of Clement Russell, Tremont street, this city. At this meeting the officers for the coming year will be elected.

Pokers, pieces of broken furniture and fists have played so important a part in the married life of Mary Hine that she to-day filed proceedings in common pleas court asking for legal and eternal separation from her husband John.—Canton Repository.

The state oil inspector has filed his annual report. In the Alliance district 6,477 barrels were inspected at Canton, 360 at Wooster, 453 at Massillon, 554 at Uhrichsville, 387 at Alliance; total, \$231. The fees in this district amounted to \$411.55; in the state, \$21,066.47.

The Newman correspondent furnished an interesting letter this week. He gives particulars as to how John Lloyd, late of this county, became sheriff of Silver Bow county, Montana, and mentions the promotion of a new company to develop the clay deposits of Lawrence township.

The Luther Society held a pleasant meeting, Tuesday, which was attended by about sixty-five members. Essays were read, and a discussion of the principle of life insurance occurred. It was determined to have the Rev. S. P. Long deliver a lecture upon "Uncle Sam," in the opera house, sometime soon.

At the meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Timothy's church the following officers were elected: Mrs. Bachtel, president; Mrs. Henry Diehlmann, first vice president; Mrs. G. L. Albrecht, second vice president; Miss Fannie Upham, secretary; Mrs. T. H. Pocke, treasurer and collector; Miss Rudenstein and Miss Jennie Dangler, purchasing committee.

The Massillon friends of Mrs. D. C. Goodman, nee Miss Irwin Baker, of Louisville, Ky., were shocked yesterday, upon learning of her sudden death. As Miss Baker she was frequently a guest of Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold and was closely identified with Massillon and Canton society. Her marriage occurred a year ago Saturday. Mrs. Arnold left last night to attend the funeral.

President J. W. McClymonds of Russell & Co. was shown the Associated Press dispatch just before starting for New York, stating that Mr. Fogel, formerly of Canton, was getting options on the big threshing machine factories, with a view to offering them to an English syndicate. Mr. McClymonds said that he had no knowledge of the negotiations, and that Russell & Co. had not been approached.

Messrs. John L. Johnson, Al Johnson and J. L. Athey, Chris Grover and others will begin the construction of electric street railways in Canal Dover and New Philadelphia early in the spring. The Thompson-Houston system will be adopted. The lines in both towns will be from three to four miles in length. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000. A branch office will be established in Cleveland, as the incorporators live here.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PERSONALITIES.

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

John McBride is in Columbus.

H. A. Mumaw, M. D., of Orrville, was in the city for a time, to-day.

Mr. I. S. Bachtel, of Canal Fulton, is visiting with relatives in this city.

Mrs. Nellie Weaver, of Middlebranch, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. T. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and family left Saturday to join the Massillon colony in New York.

Miss Alice Newton, of Holyoke, Mass., for some time the guest of Miss McCue, returned home Friday.

Mr. J. D. Ellison, of Cincinnati, was in the city to spend Thanksgiving with his mother and sister at the Hotel Conrad.

Mrs. Wm. Reynolds left Wednesday for Marion, O., where she will spend a fortnight visiting friends and relatives.

Messrs. D. B. Ludwick and W. S. Knisely, of New Philadelphia, were in town yesterday, upon a purely social visit.

Mr. W. A. Pietzcker received a telegram Monday morning from San Antonio Tex., announcing the illness of his brother, E. J. Pietzcker, and urging him to come at once if he cared to see him. Mr. Pietzcker will leave this evening, with Mrs. E. J. Pietzcker and her children, who have been spending the summer here.

Columbia Welcomes Brazil.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper this week has a most appropriate front-page admirably designed. It represents Columbia welcoming Brazil into the sisterhood of republics. Pictures of the Cronin trial, of several fine exhibits at the Paris exposition, together with views of St. Joseph, Mo., and other pictures equally fine, add to the attractiveness of this week's number. Mrs. Adolph Landenburg's lovely face looks out from another page, and fully justifies her popularity.

Advertising Did It.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says: "A Massillon, O., man, who describes himself as 'a handsome and talented retired physician,' advertises for a 'life partner with enough money to put up a house on a farm he has just purchased.' A great many people will think that this refers to Dr. Von Schneider, but it does not. It refers to another young man, who read a few books and concluded that the profession had no charms for him. He thinks that the advertisement was a put up job, and is worried to know what to do with several bona fide propositions.

Sheriff-Elect Krider's Stray Repeater.

Saturday afternoon Sheriff-elect Charley Krider and Charles Shierel, agent of a machine company, stood in the post office discussing business matters and the latter borrowed Krider's watch to time his heart-beats. When through with it the watch was laid on the desk and the sheriff, forgetting about it, walked away and left it lying there. Under the impression that it had been left on the table in the Hotel Conrad reading room, the officers laid plans for its recovery; but in the evening Mr. Krider remembered that they had been in the post-office together, inquired there, and it was handed over to him just as the clerks were arranging a scheme to dispose of it by raffle. Mr. J. K. Russell found the timepiece and left it with the delivery clerk. The sheriff feels especially gratified that it fell into the hands it did, and desires to publicly thank Mr. Russell for its recovery.

POISONED BY CHEESE.

The Narrow Escape of the Alien Brothers.

Charlie and William Allen conduct a number of nut and fruit stands about town. Saturday noon they both ate freely of some common Yankee cheese and as a result both endured frightful agony, one of them having a very narrow escape from death.

William's attack came about 2 p. m., and was comparatively mild, lasting only a part of the afternoon. Charlie was about his business as usual until 5 o'clock, when the symptoms of poisoning manifested themselves. He became wholly helpless, and his case is described by Dr. Barnes as closely resembling a case of Asiatic cholera. By prompt work and the application of the usual remedies he was finally relieved, and quickly recovered. The story is in circulation that the poisoning was due to the boiling of a brass spoon in some soup of which they ate, but as the two brothers confined their lunch to crackers and cheese, this was impossible.

TALE OF A WATCH.

Wanderings of a Valuable Timepiece.

During the civil war Dwight Jarvis was one of three members of his regiment who each bought, at the same time, in New York, valuable silver watches and had their names and the number of their regiment and company engraved inside the cases. Col. Jarvis carried his up to some time in the year '66, when he held a position as postal clerk, his run being on the Ft. Wayne from Pittsburgh to Crestline.

One day while on duty he went into a closet on the train, laid his watch on the window sill, forgot it when he went back to the mail car, and has not seen it since. It is not yet known what kind of a time the piece of mechanism has been having during the past twenty-three years, but its location has finally been established.

In a recent issue of the National Tribune appeared an advertisement, signed by John R. Lee, of Company D, 39th O. V. I., now living in Lemont, Ill., which states that he found the watch belonging to Col. Jarvis in a pawnbroker's shop, secured it, and that he will return it to the owner or his heirs upon being reimbursed for his outlay. Ascheme, the details of which it is not necessary to disclose at this time, is on foot to recover the watch and return it to its rightful owner.

CHURCH AND STATE.

SEPARATION CONTEMPLATED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

Evocations of This Principle—Taxation of Church Property—The Bible in the Schools.

An audience, fair in size and exceedingly attentive, heard with interest Mr. B. F. Underwood's lecture, "The Separation of Church and State," in the opera house Monday. If any of his hearers expected an exposition of the beliefs of the American liberals, they were disappointed, for, except a few incidental references to his own doctrines, the lecture might with equal propriety have fallen from the lips of any churchman.

First showing how wisely and carefully the founders of the Republic excluded all references and recognition of God and religion from the Federal constitution, and how explicit they were to declare their opinion that the state should be strictly secular, he proceeded to show the devious ways by which that spirit is in many states ignored and violated, and how strong a movement is even now on foot to amend the national constitution and inaugurate an "American Sabbath."

Mr. Underwood declared that the church property of the United States was valued at \$700,000,000, and except in California it was untaxed. It was manifest that the effect of the existence of non-taxable property was to compel all other property whether owned by Christians or infidels, to bear a proportion of the tax burden thus evaded. It was contrary not only to the intention of the constitution, implying a recognition of a church, but it was also a gross injustice to that large body of citizens who were forced to indirectly support an institution in which they could not believe. It was entirely proper in a land where church and state were united, to free the former from taxation—and it would be as ridiculous to put it on the lists as to include the jails, but in a republic this feature was an incongruity and an increasing and pauperizing menace. This vast amount of property which was handled by private corporations as other property by other corporations, was rapidly absorbing wealth from all sources, and together with the unearned increment attaching to property, it made a sum total that was appalling, and must soon bear its proportion of the public burden or be the means of some national catastrophe.

The Sabbath with its army of laws and puritanical observances sought to be imposed upon us by law he discussed at length. While he believed that the propriety of a day of rest was now unquestioned, the right of a majority to dictate by law to a minority how that day of rest shall be observed, he characterized as an infringement of our liberties. He spoke of the popular appreciation of this, as expressed at the late Ohio election, in which a rigid and perhaps "puritanical" observance of Sunday laws distasteful to a large body of citizens in Cincinnati, had incurred the defeat of the Republican party. It was within the province of the law to give every society and sect that protection which was its inherent right and constitutional privilege. But the grass grew, the birds sang, and the planet moved on Sunday the same as on every other day, and to him it was not any more sacred than any other day; and while he voluntarily accepted it as a day of rest, he denied that any government had a moral right to dictate the manner in which he should observe it.

The third branch of his subject, the bible and the schools, was logically discussed. The point had been reached when the bible must be surrendered as a part of the secular school course, or the division of the school fund must naturally follow. He blamed the Protestants for having permitted their bibles and their dogmas to be used in the schools for the last century, and predicted that unless they should soon be taken out, the bible would be used as a club by the Roman Catholics, with which to insist upon a division of the fund to the parochial schools. This would imply again a recognition of religion by the state and would lead to dangerous results, ending in social disruption. He seemed to feel that the judgment of those in authority would force the danger, and would remove this source of vexation, making the school strictly the institutions for which they were intended, leaving the churches to complete the work in their own way. There would then be no excuse for demanding a division of the money, and none would be made. His views on this question were very heartily applauded.

SHIFTLESSNESS AND DESTITUTION

The Humane Society's Agent Discovers a Shocking Case.

It is hard to impress many people that in a town like Massillon, where prosperity is the rule, and misery the exception, that cases of abject, dissolute poverty can be found, which rival the stories of the cheap tenements of New York. Yet that this is true, all the workers in charitable lines too well know, and the saddest feature of most of these instances is that the trouble is self-imposed, the result of indolence, stupidity and recalcitrancy.

Agent Hose of the Humane Society, was called to Dr. Reed's yesterday, to see a little girl out begging, and further investigating discovered that she was the daughter of Cyrus Brown, who with his wife and five children, lives on Short East street, on the northern edge of town. The house, a tumble-down structure unworthy the name, is owned by somebody in Indiana, and it is not of sufficient value to earn rent. It is doorless, windowless and absolutely devoid of furniture or comforts of any sort. There are no beds, and no bed clothing. The little ones, two boys and three girls, three, six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, sleep on a pile of rags. They have little food, and the children have gotten into the habit of going to the stone quarries, and relieving dinner pails of their contents. The father is worthless, and the mother—well, there is no better word than Aunt Opheelia's—"shiftless." Their manner of living in the neighborhood is a by-word and a scandal.

Agent Hose saw the township trustees and Mr. S. C. Bowman, one of the trustees of the Children's Home, and it is believed that he will succeed in having the youngsters sent to Fairmount.

Real Estate Transfers.

For the week ending Nov. 29th, 1889, reported for THE INDEPENDENT by H. H. Trump's Sons, abstractors of titles:

Canton.—Jno. A. Howenstein to Jno. Harmon, Nos. 452, 452, 452, Dammiller and Bachtel's add., \$1,850; T. C. Long to Jno. I. Hursh. No. 3284, \$650; Edward Cummings to Wm. J. Piero, 15-100 acres, first ward, \$3,000; Ella and W. Volkman to Kate R. Suerwood, No. 2241, \$2,000; Louis B. Hartung to Jno. T. Hays, No. 1144, \$1,450; P. E. Rye to D. M. Alexander, pt. Nos. 3138, \$1,400; Schwenzer & Dougherty to Chas. Upham, Nos. 4552, 4553, \$1,500; D. M. Alexander to Alonzo King, pt. Nos. 3138, 3139, \$1,450; Schwenzer & Dougherty to J. H. Crowley, Nos. 4555, 4556, \$1,400; John Duffy to Sophia N. Colet, No. 4877, \$1,300; Wm. J. Piero to Edward Cummings, pt. No. 327, \$2,000; Julia A. House's ex'r to Jos. Weaver & Sons, No. 3065-71, \$750.

Massillon.—A. Leininger, sheriff, to Masters & Finley, part No. 134-135, \$2,334.

Alvance.—I. G. Tolerton to H. W. Harris, No. 3 Freedom, \$775. Rubeca Stokes to J. M. Webb, part No. 22 Haines addition, \$600. Jno. Bracher to Catherine Herbst, out lot No. 5, \$750. A. Lee to Henry C. C. Ooms, No. 51 Miller's 3d add., \$1,150.

County.—I. C. Pearson to M. R. Welker, 52.35 acres Pike township, \$3,200. David Killgore to J. F. Hess, 146 acres Sugar Creek township, \$10,666. J. B. Roberts heirs to M. R. Welker, 27 acres Sandy township, \$1,000. Samuel Stahlman to C. A. C. Rye, O., 5.52 acres in Lawrence township, \$1,800.

THE SABBATH'S ORIGIN

Said to be Much Older Than Generally Supposed.

Mr. Edmond—As so much is said nowadays about Sunday and Sunday laws, it may not be amiss to mention that the commonly received opinion is that the Sabbath of Jewish origin given to Moses on Mount Sinai, and the law originally promulgated by him. But that such is not the case may be seen by the following, quoted from A. H. Sayce, professor of philology at Oxford, and by him deciphered and translated from writings in cuneiform character on brick or tile, they having been dug from amid the ruins of the cities of old Chaldea, as follows:

"A week of seven days was also in use from the earliest ages. The days of the week were named after the sun, moon and five planets, and our own week days may be traced back to the active brains of the long forgotten people of Chaldea. The 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th days of the month were termed 'Sabbaths' or 'days of rest,' when the king was forbidden to eat cooked fruit or meat, to change his clothes, or wear white robes, to drive his chariot, to sit in judgment, to review his army, or even to take medicine should he feel unwell. Every day in the year was under the protection of some divinity or saint, and the pious believed had enough to do in carrying out the requirements of an elaborate ceremonial."

Thus we learn that the commandment regarding the Sabbath which we have been taught as given first to Moses by Jehovah amid the thunderings and lightnings of Mount Sinai, was in observance ages probably before Abraham, who was a Chaldean, was born.

Glanders Near By.

Dr. W. F. Derr, one of the state veterinarians was in the city Tuesday, on his return from Harrison county, where he investigated several cases of alleged glanders, finding the reports to be true. One animal in Moorfield township, and three about Georgetown near Cadiz were ordered to be destroyed immediately, as they suffered from glanders to its chronic form. Dr. Derr has hopes that the disease will not spread.

Remarkable Professional Services.

[From the Toledo Blade.] Among the noted professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success, is Dr. Ottman of Columbus, O. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and so far therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which has enabled him to gain high commendation even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree.

DR. OTTMAN

Formerly of New York, now of THE FINE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, has decided to visit Massillon, Wednesday, December 4th. Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential in the private parlors of the Hotel Conrad, one day only.

The Chamber of Torture

Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If, ere the crisis of pain is reached, that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nerves, anodynes and sedatives, while having none but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times. Yet they can produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from its proneness to attack the heart. A resort to the bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaints, malaria and nervousness are relieved by it.

For lame back there is nothing better than to saturate a flannel cloth with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The same treatment will cure rheumatism. For sale by Morgenthaler & Heister.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

That Little Ticking

In your throat, which makes you cough once in a while and keeps you constantly clearing your throat, arises from catarrh, and catarrh is a constitutional disease. The ordinary medicines all fail to reach the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many people who have taken this medicine for scrofula, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and other troubles, have been surprised that it should cure this troublesome cough. But to know the actual cause of the cough is to solve the mystery. Many cases of consumption can be traced back to the neglect of some such slight affection as this. Consumption can be cured in its early stages, and the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in purifying the blood, building up the general health, and expelling the scrofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption, has restored to perfect health many persons on whom this dreaded disease seemed to have a firm hold.

The reason Rheumatism's Worm Lozenges are so effective is because they destroy the worm nest. Z. T. Baltz.

I will bear your song sometime some other time, he said, pulling away suddenly and leaving his coat but not his hands. But he didn't get far he was detained by rheumatism in his left arm. The next day he ran to me and said, "Wonderful this Salvation Ointment!"

Remarkable Nerve.

The early history of America is full of instances of men having great nerve. But we are rapidly becoming the most nervous people on earth. The most common ailments, headache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, dyspepsia, flatulency of the heart, etc., points to an early day of the race, unless this tendency is checked. Nothing will cure these ten evils like Dr. Miles' Nervine, warranted to contain neither opium nor morphia. Sample bottles free at Baltz's, and for sale everywhere.

Ben Butler has done a great deal of work will not be complete till he orders a good supply of Dr. B. B. Co. Salve, the people's remedy.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eruption, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

C. F. VON KANDEL, JEWELER.

Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Chains and Charms.

NO 5 WEST MAIN ST., MASSILLON, O.

Dr. Salm will be at Hotel Conrad Massillon, Dec. 10

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose Throat and Lungs.

DR. MORITZ SALM,

Founder and Principal of the GERMANIA

Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Infirmary

Cor. N. High and Lafayette Sts.

COLUMBUS, O.

Dr. SALM, who is a graduate of Berlin, Germany, has given Nose and Throat Diseases his special attention for more than twenty years.



CATARRH.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all,



yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood by most physicians, impudently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. SALM in the preparation of his RADICAL CATARRH has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in its relief in all Head Colds, sneezing, snuffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

Dr. Salm can remove from the nose without pain a larger amount of polypus than any living physician. He also guarantees to remove tonsils without pain, to restore cracked or hoarse voice, and to cure ulcerated and granular sore throat. Physicians, lawyers, singers and actors with throat troubles should consult him at once. He will make happy those who suffer with Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, etc. He also cures cases of Consumption if not too far advanced. He has cured cases where other reputable physicians have given up all hope. He has on record cases where patients are now well and hearty with one-third, one-half, three-fourths, or even with one entire lung gone. These patients bid fair to outlive persons with two good lungs, because the cavities of the lungs have healed, and the patients' systems have undergone a thorough and healthy change.

Dr. SALM spares no money nor trouble to obtain the latest improved instruments. He carries with him a line costing a large amount of money, some of them being imported direct from Europe. His latest and newest remedies he obtains at first hands, as he has orders out with the finest Laboratories of the world to ship a quantity so soon as they have been discovered. Dr. Salm is one of our greatest anatomists and physiologists, and will explain your case to you with the aid of models in such a manner that you will be once more impressed with his superior skill. Call on him and you will not regret it.

Dr. SALM makes his examinations for diseases of the Nose, Throat and Bronchitis Tubes with Tobold's or McKinnie's Laryngoscope, as the case may require. He has also with him an Electric Light Battery, to which he attaches an incandescent lamp with suitable fittings. The lamp gives a powerful light, and when introduced into the mouth with aid of mirrors, he can then with ease examine your seat of Catarrh, diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, the Naso-Pharyngeal Space, Posterior Naries, Eustachian Tubes, Epiglottis, Vocal Cords, Larynx, Pharynx, and Trachea.

Consultation and Examination FREE.

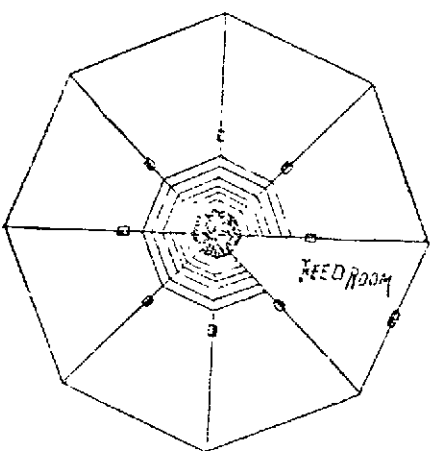
Address all communications to DR. MORITZ SALM, Columbus, O.

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION.

A Unique Poultry House for Which Many Merits Are Claimed—A Plan for a Good Barn—Preventives and Cures for Foot Rot in Sheep.

The advantages claimed for the poultry house represented in the cut are: concentration of all labor connected with it, more square feet of surface for the same outside wall, and each apartment has only one outside wall.



PLAN FOR A POULTRY HOUSE.

The ventilation is in the center, and is indicated in the cut by the dark spot. The roosts are placed close to the ventilation, with a tight floor just below, slanted toward the ventilator, which is large enough at the bottom to hold the droppings. These can then be taken out at the feed room by placing a box of convenient size under the ventilator. They can be removed without handling. Doors are placed just outside the roosts, to permit one to pass around through the different apartments. A building of this size and shape contains about 800 square feet of space, while one built in the ordinary shape, say 20x36, contains 720 feet—a difference of 145 square feet, while the outside walls have the same area. A small window in each pen will be sufficient, by having the partitions made partly of wire netting, according to Ohio Farmer, for which the plan was first drawn and described.

Tanning Cow Hides.

It often occurs that farmers desire to tan cow hides for ropes, chair bottoms or home made foot wear. For the convenience of these farmers is appended a formula for tanning skins in a small way:

To remove the hair, take one quart of quicklime to every half barrel of water necessary to make clear liquid enough to cover the hide. Soak the skin in it until the hair can be scraped off, and no longer. When the hair has been removed scrape off clean all the flesh from the flesh side of the skin. Then sprinkle the flesh side thoroughly with fine salt and powdered alum, and fold it together, or soak the hide in a solution of salt and alum for twenty-four hours, or until it is sufficiently cured. The salt and alum taws or cures the hide, but does not tan it. Next hang on a smooth beam, work, pull and scrape it until dry. The more it is worked, the more pliable it will be. If the hide is a dry one it should be soaked soft before it is put in the lime water. Tanning skins is a trade to be learned, and in it, as in everything else that requires special knowledge and experience, to turn out a neat job, the advice is therefore given, to have the tanning done, when practicable, by those who understand it.

One Plan of Breaking Bulls.

Mr. Eddy, in New England Home-Steak, tells of a method of breaking bulls that is both practical and economical. He takes the animal at any age and puts on the same harness that he would use on a horse, turning the collar the opposite side up, and hitches him into a two wheeled cart in some large field where there are no trees. He then gets in for a ride, letting Mr. Bull go where he wants to. When the bull begins to tire he continues to drive him until he is thoroughly conquered. After the first trial he has no difficulty in working him. But he always keeps a rope attached to the ring in the nose so that the animal cannot run away. Mr. Eddy has a 4-year-old Holstein bull that has drawn all the manure on the farm the last year, and now does all the work, such as drawing corn fodder for twenty-one cows every day and earth for the stable. He says that considerable care should be taken not to overload the animal for the first few weeks, for if once balky he will make trouble.

Horses in Dark Stables.

The pupil of a horse's eye is enlarged by being kept in a dark stable; he has a harness put on him and is suddenly brought out into glaring sunlight, which contracts the pupil so suddenly as to cause extreme pain. By persevering in this very foolish and injudicious, as well as cruel, practice, the nerve of the eye becomes impaired, and if continued long enough loss of sight will ensue. To see how painful it is to face a bright light after having been in the dark, take a walk some dark night for a short time, till the eyes become used to the darkness, then drop suddenly into some well lighted room, and you will scarcely be able to see a few moments in the sudden light. You know how painful it is to yourself, then why have your horses repeatedly bear such unnecessary pain? asks Field and Farm.

Reduced Charges on Nursery Stock.

S. M. Emery, chairman of the committee appointed by the American Association of Nurserymen for the purpose of securing lower rates on express lines, reports that a new classification has been agreed upon which amounts to a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. on all express lines, on all shipments of trees and shrubs, boxed or baled. Such packages are now classed with produce. This is good news to fruit growers, nurserymen and many others. We now have reduced freight, reduced postage, and reduced express charges on nursery stock.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

Directions for Treating This Common and Troublesome Disease.

About the symptoms of foot rot we need not say much: these are unmistakable. There is a speedy loss of condition, due both to constitutional disturbance and to inability to walk in search of food. No time ought to be lost in attending to the animal who exhibits any sign of lameness, however slight.

The remedies for foot rot are very varied, and there are dozens of agents, either alone or in the combination, that are vaunted as cures, and no doubt correctly so. The selection of a remedy is not so difficult as to get it properly applied. They resolve themselves into two classes, astringents and caustics, and generally too free use is made of the latter as well as of the paring knife. It is most essential that diseased structure, such as loose horn, should be cut away, and also that free vent should be given to pus, but no more of the sensitive structure of the foot should be exposed than is absolutely necessary, because there are sure to be fungus growths springing from parts denuded of horn, and the free use of the knife thus gives rise to the necessity for the free use of caustics or the actual cautery.

Removal to a higher, dryer and bare pasture is a most useful step, or, if this is not practicable, the worst cases should be put on dry straw in sheds or yards. In some instances a poultice, either of bran or boiled mashed turnip or carrots, proves most useful. "Taken all round," says a leading English veterinary surgeon, "there is no better remedy than sulphate of copper—common 'blue stone' or 'blue vitriol'—and most dressings are largely composed of this agent. In mild cases a saturated solution of the sulphates of copper and zinc poured into the affected parts is most efficient. Equal parts of butyr of antimony and compound tincture of myrrh also make a good dressing when applied with a feather or brush to the diseased parts. In severe cases the strong mineral acids are used, especially the nitric, with quicksilver dissolved in it."

On farms where the disease is prevalent the sheep are periodically driven through shallow troughs containing a solution of arsenic and soda, and if the feet are carefully pared and the attention is constant, this is one of the best methods of prevention yet devised; but where the disease is already established the individual method of treatment offers the best prospect of success. We may sum up the treatment thus: Get the sheep under shelter or in a dry pasture. Pare the feet judiciously and apply a liquid dressing varying in strength with the progress the disease has made and the necessity for removing fungus granulation. Follow this up by using an ointment every day composed of one part boric acid and seven parts of lard, and adopt every possible means for keeping the feet clean and dry, which is very much more easily said than done.

A Convenient Barn.

In farm economy few things are more conducive to thrift and comfort than a convenient barn. Fig. 1 shows a barn situated on a hillside, with an incline of seven feet in forty to the west. The one who drew the design claims that it has sufficient merits to be reproduced. There is a bridge at each end for a driveway, only one of which, however, is shown in the illustration.

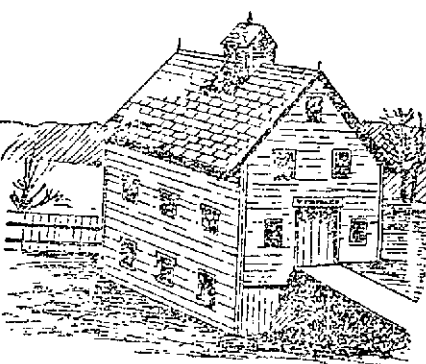


FIG. 1—OUTSIDE VIEW OF BARN.

On the right, as you enter the main door, the bays extend down to the ground nine feet. Under the main doorway the sheep are kept. Under the bridge each end is open, to give the sheep plenty of light and air, and in stormy weather the doors are closed. On the left of the main doorway is the cow fliter, and beneath, the pig pen. The arrangement will be more readily understood from the illustration, Fig. 2.

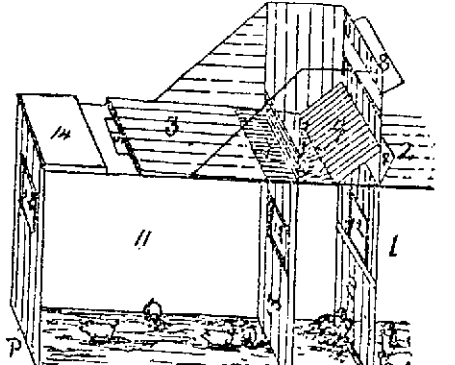


FIG. 2—INSIDE ARRANGEMENT OF BARN.

1. Sheep pen. 2. Barn doorway. 3. Standing floor in the fliter. 4. Cows' manure. 5. Iron strap used instead of stanchion. 6. Tie chain. 7. A trough filled with dirt or sawdust for the animals' front feet to stand on, thus preventing slipping. 8. Cows' feed door. 9. Sheep feed door. 10. Sheep racks. 11. Pig pen. 12. Windows used for cleaning sheep pens and pig pens. 13. Tight partition. 14. Walk behind the cows. 15. Scuttle for cleaning out manure.

It will be noticed that the door through which the sheep are fed opens downward, and does not conflict with the cows' feed door, which lifts upward. By having these doors the fliter can be closed tight in cold weather, and the cattle will keep warm.

Worth Remembering. There is less risk of disease with ducks than with any other fowl. It pays to have a few in every family's poultry yard. Buckwheat as a poultry food is both stimulating and fattening.

Stable manure is a "complete fertilizer" in the sense that it contains all the elements required for plant nutrition.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVER, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

GOLD-LENE CUP.

Mr. R. W. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., through his representative, Mr. H. B. McAttee, president of the Pittsburgh Checker Club, Chicago Checker Club, with conditions that it remain the property of said club as long as it hangs in the event of the club at any time during the championship, and his claim to it is decided by any newspaper which at the time engraved the critical position. On the cup is engraved the critical position of the fifteenth game last June, when Mr. Reed won the championship of America.

In receiving the cup on behalf of the Chicago club, Mr. Harvey L. Hopkins, president of the club, said:

"Mr. McAttee: Had I not heretofore been notified by the generous donors of the cup, I would now be quite overcome by this occasion, and as it is, I freely acknowledge my inability to accept for the Chicago Chess and Checker Club in fitting terms this most valuable and appreciated present."

"Our Mr. James P. Reed, the champion checker player of the United States, paved the way for this present, and this occasion when he won the championship from Mr. Charles F. Barker in this room in June last, and which we consider that Mr. Reed has for a long time enjoyed the confidence and support of Mr. Patterson, we need look no further for an incentive to cause him to win the coveted prize, and to receive a hearty welcome to our club for all time and our hearty congratulations, and through you, the same to Mr. Patterson."

"This cup will commemorate the most brilliant play in one of the most important games recorded times, and in accepting it for this club care and appreciation as the most valuable gift of all."

The following problems are the ones we recently offered a prize for the best solution received. Owing to an incorrect inscription line we received only one correct solution.

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THE STORIES —OF THE— THREE BURGLARS.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

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"As we were walking to the station, the business to be attended to was out of town, this man, whose name is James Barlow, talked to me in a way that I began to suspect that he intended to commit a burglary, and openly charged him with this evil purpose. 'You may call it burglary, or any thing else you please,' said he; 'property is very unequally divided in this world, and it is my business in life to make wrong things right as far as I can. I am going to the house of a man who has a great deal more than he needs, and I haven't any thing like as much as I need; and so I intend to take some of his overplus—not very much, for when I leave his house he will still be a rich man, and I'll be a poor one. But for a time my family will not starve.' 'Argue as you please, James Barlow,' I said, 'what you are going to do is nothing less than burglary.' 'Of course it is,' said he, 'but it's all right, all the same. There are a lot of people, Thomas, who are not as particular about these things as they used to be, and there is no use for you to seem better than your friends and acquaintances. Now, to show there are not so many bigots as there used to be.

"There's a young man going to meet us at the station who is greatly interested in the study of social problems. He is going along with us just to look into this sort of thing and study it. It is impossible for him to understand people of our class or do any thing to make their condition better if he does not thoroughly investigate their methods of life and action. He's going along just as a student, nothing more, and he may be down on the whole thing for all I know. He pays me five dollars for the privilege of accompanying me, and whether he likes it or not is his business. I want you to go along as a mechanic, and if your conscience won't let you take any share in the profit I'll just pay you for your time.' 'James Barlow,' said I, 'I am going with you, but for a purpose far different from that you desire. I shall keep by your side, and if I can dissuade you from committing the crime you intend I shall do so, but if I fail in this and you deliberately break into a house for purposes of robbery I shall arouse the inmates and frustrate your crime.' 'Now, James Barlow,' said he, turning to the stout man with a severe expression on his strongly-marked face, 'is not what I have said perfectly true? Did you not say to me every word which I have just repeated?'

The stout man looked at the other in a very odd way. His face seemed to broaden and redden, and he merely closed his eyes as he promptly answered: 'That's just what I said, every blasted word of it. You've told it fair and square, leavin' off nothin' and puttin' in nothin'. You've told the true facts out and out, up and down, without a break.' 'Now, ladies,' continued the tall man, 'you see my story is corroborated, and I will conclude it by saying that when this house, in spite of my protest, had been opened, I entered with the others with the firm intention of stepping into a hallway or some other suitable place and announcing in a loud voice that the house was about to be robbed. As soon as I found the family aroused and my purpose accomplished I intended to depart as quickly as possible, for, on account of the shadow cast upon me by my father's crime, I must never be found even in the vicinity of criminal action. But as I was passing through this room I could not resist the invitation of Barlow to partake of the refreshments which we saw upon the table. I was faint from fatigue and insufficient nourishment. It seemed a very little thing to take a drop of wine in a house where I was about to confer a great benefit. I yielded to the temptation, and now I am punished. Partaking even of



"NOW, LADIES," CONTINUED THE TALL MAN.

that little which did not belong to me, I find myself placed in my present embarrassing position."

"You are right there," said I, "it must be embarrassing, but before we have any more reflections there are some practical points about which I wish you would inform me. How did that wicked man, Mr. Barlow, I think you called him, get into this house?'

The tall man looked at me for a moment as if in doubt what he should say, and then his expression of mingled hopelessness and contrition changed into one of earnest frankness. "I will tell you, sir, exactly," he said; "I have no wish to conceal any thing. I have long wanted to have an opportunity to inform occupants of houses, especially those in the suburbs, of the insufficiency of their window fastenings. Familiar with mechanic devices as I am, and accustomed to think of such things, the precautions of householders sometimes move me to laughter. Your outer doors, front and back, are of heavy wood, chained, locked and bolted, often double

locks are closed in the first place by the lightest kind of shutters, which are very seldom fastened at all, and in the second place by a little contrivance connecting the two sashes, which is held in place by a couple of baby screws. If these contrivances are of the best kind and can not be opened from the outside with a knife-blade or piece of tin the burglar puts a chisel or jimmy under the lower sash and gently presses it upward, when the baby screws come out as easily as if they were babies' milk teeth. Not for a moment does the burglar trouble himself about the front door, with its locks and chains and bolts. He goes to the window, with its baby screws, which might as well be left open as shut for all the hindrance it is to his entrance, and if he meddles with the door at all it is simply to open it from the inside, so that when he is ready to depart he may do so easily."

"But all that does not apply to my windows," I said. "They are not fastened that way."

"No, sir," said the man, "your lower shutters are solid and strong as your doors. This is right, for if shutters are intended to obstruct entrance to a house they should be as strong as the doors. When James Barlow first reached this house he tried his jimmy on one of the shutters in this main building, but he could not open it. The heavy bolt inside was too strong for him. Then he tried another near by with the same result. You will find the shutters splintered at the bottom. Then he walked to the small addition at the back of the house, where the kitchen is located. Here the shutters were smaller, and of course the inside bolts were smaller. Every thing in harmony. Builders are so careful nowadays to have every thing in harmony. When Barlow tried his jimmy on one of these shutters the bolt resisted for a time, but its harmonious proportions caused it to bend, and it was soon drawn from its staples and the shutter opened, and of course the sash was opened as I told you sashes are opened."

"Well," said I, "shutters and sashes of mine shall never be opened in that way again."

"It was with that object that I spoke to you," said the tall man. "I wish you to understand the faults of your fastenings, and any information I can give you which will better enable you to protect your house I shall be glad to give it, as a slight repayment for the injury I may have helped to do to you in the way of broken glass and spoiled carpet. I have made window fastenings an especial study, and, if you employ me for the purpose, I'll guarantee that I will put your house into a condition which will be absolutely burglar-proof. If I do not do this to your satisfaction I will not ask to be paid a cent."

"We will not consider that proposition now," I said, "for you have other engagements which would interfere with the proposed job." I was about to say that I thought we had had enough of this sort of story, when Aunt Martha interrupted me.

"It seems to me," she said, speaking to the tall burglar, "that you have instincts, and perhaps convictions, of what is right and proper, but it is plain that you allow yourself to be led and influenced by unprincipled companions. You should avoid even the outskirts of evil. You may not know that the proposed enterprise is a bad one, but you should not take part in it unless you know it is a good one. In such cases you should be rigid."

The man turned toward my aunt and looked steadfastly at her, and as he gazed his face grew sadder and sadder. "Rigid," he repeated, "that is hard."

"Yes," I remarked, "that is one of the meanings of the word."

Paying no attention to me, he continued: "Madam," said he, with a deep pathos in his voice, "no one can be better aware than I am that I have made many mistakes in the course of my life, but that quality on which I think I have reason to be satisfied with myself is my rigidity when I know a thing is wrong. There occurs to me now an instance in my career which will prove to you what I say."

"I knew a man by the name of Spotkirk, who had invented a liniment for the cure of boils. He made a great success with his liniment, which he called Boiline, and at the time I speak of he was a very rich man."

"One day Spotkirk came to me and told me he wanted me to do a piece of business for him, for which he would pay me twenty-five dollars. I was glad to hear this, for I was greatly in need of money, and I asked him what it was he wanted me to do."

"You know Timothy Barker," said he; "well, Timothy and I have had a misunderstanding, and I want you to be a referee or umpire between us, to set things straight."

"Very good," said I, "and what is the point of difference?'

"I'll put the whole thing before you," said he, "for of course you must understand it or you can't talk properly to Timothy. Now, you see, in the manufacture of my Boiline I need a great quantity of good yellow gravel, and Timothy Barker has got a gravel pit of that kind. Two years ago I agreed with Timothy that he should furnish me with all the gravel I should want for one-eighth of one per cent. on the profits of the Boiline. We didn't sign no papers, for which I am sorry, but that was the agreement, and now Timothy says that one-eighth of one per cent. isn't enough. He has gone wild about it, and actually wants ten per cent., and threatens to sue me if I don't give it to him."

"Are you obliged to have gravel?'

"There's nothing as cheap," said Spotkirk, "You see I have to have lots and lots of it. Every day I fill a great tank with the gravel and let water onto it. This soaks through the gravel and comes out a little pipe in the bottom of the tank of a beautiful yellow color. Sometimes it is too dark, and then I have to thin it with more water."

"Then you bottle it," I said.

"Yes," said Spotkirk. "Then there is the expense and labor of bottling it."

"Then you put nothing more into it," said I.

"What more goes into it before it's corked," said Spotkirk, "is my business and nobody else's. That's my secret, and nobody's been able to find it out. People have had Boiline analyzed by chemists, but they can't find out the hidden secret of its virtue. There's one thing that every body who has used it does know, and that is that it is a sure cure for boils. If applied for two or

three days according to directions and at the proper stage the boil is sure to disappear. As a proof of its merit I have sold seven hundred and forty-eight thousand bottles this year."

"At a dollar a bottle?" said I.

"That is the retail price," said he. "Now then, Mr. Spotkirk," said I, "it will not be easy to convince Timothy Barker that one-eighth of one per cent. is enough for him. I suppose he hauls his gravel to your factory?'

"Hauling's got nothing to do with it," said he; "gravel is only ten cents a load anywhere, and if I choose I could put my factory right in the middle of a gravel pit. Timothy Barker has nothing to complain of."

"But he knows you are making a lot of money," said I, and it will be a hard job to talk him over. Mr. Spotkirk, it's worth every cent of fifty dollars."

"Now, look here," said he, "if you get Barker to sign a paper that will suit me I'll give you fifty dollars. I'd rather do that than have him bring a suit. If the matter comes up in the courts those rascally lawyers will be trying to find out what I put into my Boiline, and that sort of thing would be sure to hurt my business. It won't be so hard to get a hold on Barker if you go to work the right way. You can just let him understand that you know all about that robbery at Bonsall's clothing store; where he kept the stolen goods in his barn covered up with hay for nearly a week. It would be a good thing for Timothy Barker to understand that somebody else besides me knows about that business, and if you bring it in right it will fetch him around sure."

"I kept quiet for a minute or two, and then I said:

"Mr. Spotkirk, this is an important business. I can't touch it under a hundred dollars." He looked hard at me, and then he said:

"Do it right, and a hundred dollars is yours."

"After that I went to see Timothy Barker, and had a talk with him. Timothy was boiling over, and considered himself the worst-cheated man in the world. He had only lately found out how Spotkirk made his Boiline, and what a big sale he had for it, and he was determined to have more of the profits. "Just look at it," he shouted, "when Spotkirk has washed out my gravel it's worth more than it was before, and he sells it for twenty-five cents a load to put on gentlemen's places. Even out of that he makes a hundred and fifty per cent. profit."

"I talked a good deal more with Timothy Barker, and found out a good many things about Spotkirk's dealings with him, and then in an off-hand manner I mentioned the matter of the stolen goods in his barn, just as if I had known all about it from the very first. At this Timothy stopped shouting and became as meek as a mouse. He said nobody was as sorry as he was when he found the goods concealed in his barn had been stolen, and that if he had known it before the thieves took them away he should have informed the authorities; and then he went on to tell me how he got so poor and so hard up, by giving his whole time to digging and hauling gravel for Spotkirk and neglecting his little farm; that he did not know what was going to become of him and his family if he couldn't make better terms with Spotkirk for the future, and he asked me very earnestly to help him in this business if I could."

"Now, then, I set myself to work to consider this business. Here was a rich man oppressing a poor one, and here was this rich man offering me one hundred dollars, which in my eyes was a regular fortune, to help him get things so fixed that he could keep on oppressing the poor one. Now, then, here was a chance for me to show my principles. Here was a chance for me to show myself what you, madam, call rigid; and rigid I was. I just set that dazzling one hundred dollars aside, much as I wanted it. Much as I actually needed it, I wouldn't look at it, or think of it. I just said to myself: 'If you can do any good in this matter, do it for the poor man.' And I did do it for Timothy Barker, with his poor wife and seven children, only two of them old enough to help him in the gravel pit. I went to Spotkirk and I talked to him, and I let him see that if Timothy Barker showed up the Boiline business, as he threatened to do, it would be a bad day for the Spotkirk family. He tried hard to talk me over to his side, but I was rigid, madam, I was rigid, and the business ended in my getting seven per cent. of the profits of Boiline for that poor man. Timothy Barker and his large family and their domestic prosperity is entirely due—I say it without hesitation—to my efforts on their behalf, and to my rigidity in standing up for the poor against the rich."



I MENTIONED THE MATTER OF THE STOLEN GOODS.

"Of course," I here remarked, "you don't care to mention any thing about the money you squeezed out of Timothy Barker by means of your knowledge that he had been a receiver of stolen goods, and I suppose the Boiline man gave you something to get the percentage brought down from ten per cent. to seven."

The tall burglar turned and looked at me with an air of saddened resignation. "Of course," said he, "it is of no use for a man in my position to endeavor to set himself right in the eyes of one who is prejudiced against him. My hope is that those present who are not prejudiced will give my statements the consideration they deserve."

"Which they certainly will do," I continued. Turning to my wife and Aunt Martha: "As you have heard this fine story I think it is time for you to retire."

"I do not wish to retire," promptly returned Aunt Martha. "I was never more awake in my life, and couldn't go to sleep if I tried. What we have heard may or may not be true, but it furnishes subjects for reflection—serious reflection. I wish very much to hear what that man in the middle of the bench has to say for himself. I am sure he has a story."

"Yes, ma'am," said the stout man, with animation, "I've got one, and I'd like nothin' better than to tell it to you if you'll give me a little somethin' to wet my lips with—a little beer, or whiskey and water, or any thing you have convenient."

"Whisky and water!" said Aunt Martha, with severity. "I should think not. It seems to me you have had all the intoxicating liquors in this house that you would want."

"But I don't think you're the kind of person who'd doctor the liquor. This is the first gentleman's house where I ever found any thing of that kind."

"The worse for the gentleman," I remarked. The man grunted.

"Well, ma'am," he said, "call it any thing you please—milk, cider, or, if you have nothin' else, I'll take water. I can't talk without somethin' soaky."

My wife rose. "If we are to listen to another story," she said, "I want something to keep up my strength. I shall go into the dining-room and make some tea, and Aunt Martha can give these men some of that if she likes."

The ladies now left the room followed by Alice. Presently they called me, and leaving the burglars in charge of the vigilant David, I went to them. I found them making tea.

"I have been upstairs to see if George William is all right, and now I want you to tell me what you think of that man's story," said my wife.

"I don't think it a story at all," said I. "I call it a lie. A story is a relation which reports to be fiction, no matter how much like truth it may be, and is intended to be received as fiction. A lie is a false statement made with the intention to deceive, and that is what I believe we have heard to-night."

"I agree with you exactly," said my wife.

"It may be," said Aunt Martha, "that the man's story is true. There are some things about it which make me think so, but if he is really a criminal he must have had trials and temptations which led him into his present mode of life. We should consider that."

"I have been studying him," I said, "and I think he is a born rascal, who ought to have been hung long ago."

My aunt looked at me. "John," she said, "if you believe people are born criminals they ought to be executed in their infancy. It could be done painlessly by electricity, and society would be the gainer, although you lawyers would be the losers. But I do not believe in your doctrine. If the children of the poor were properly brought up and educated fewer of them would grow to be criminals."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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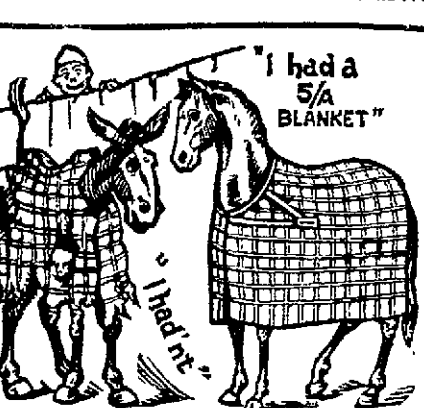
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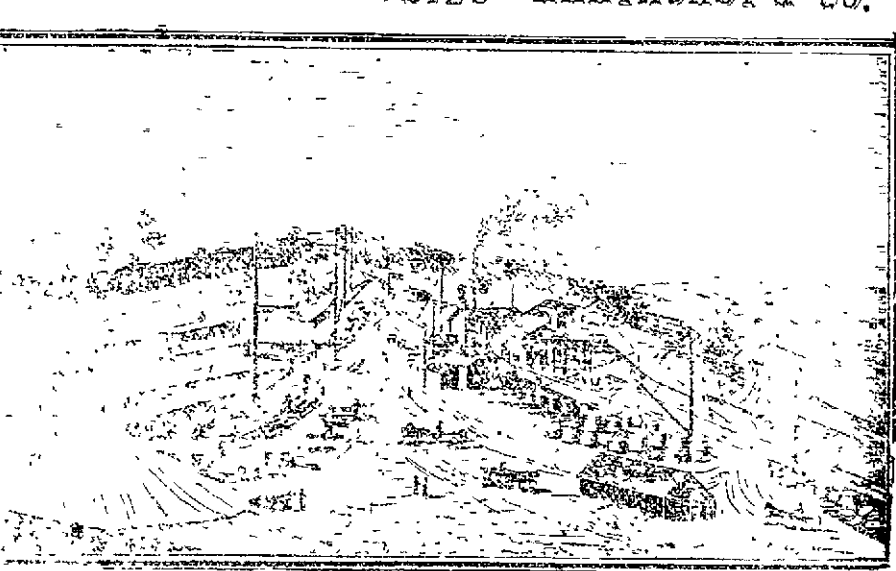
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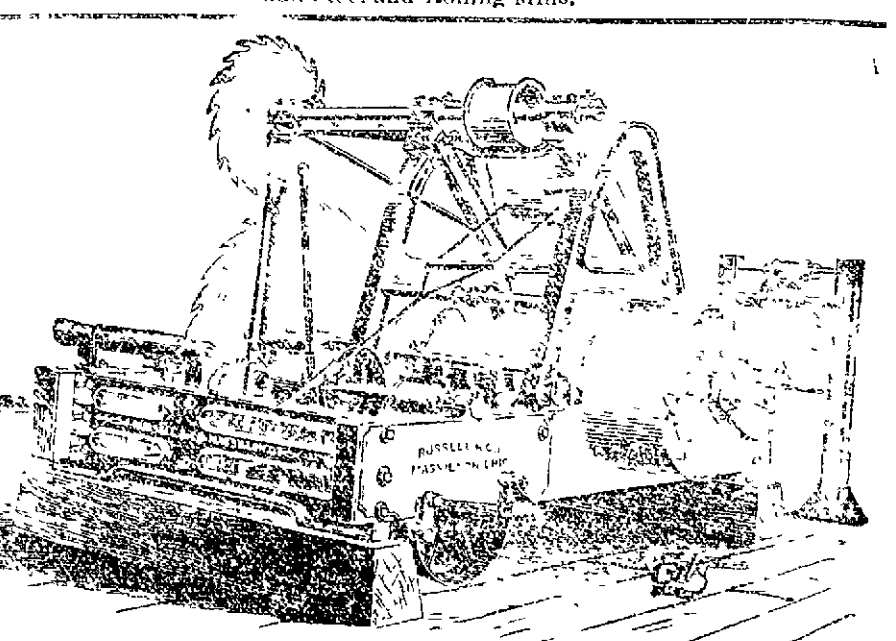
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